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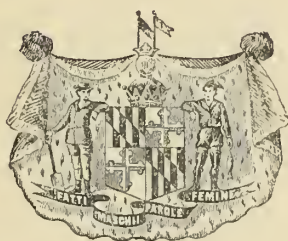
PLATES



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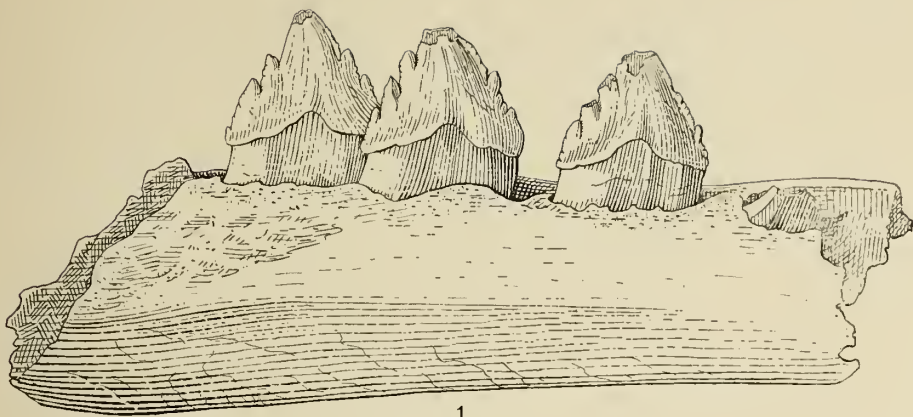
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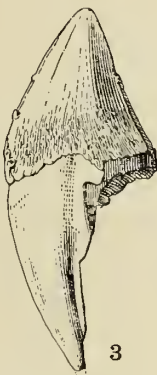
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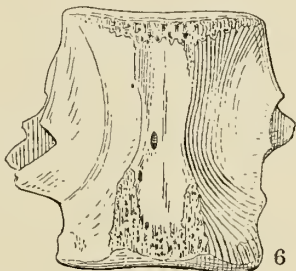
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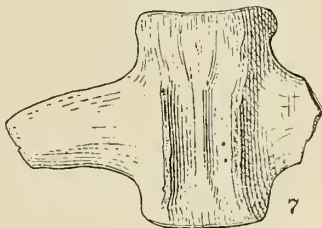
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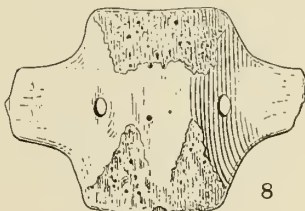


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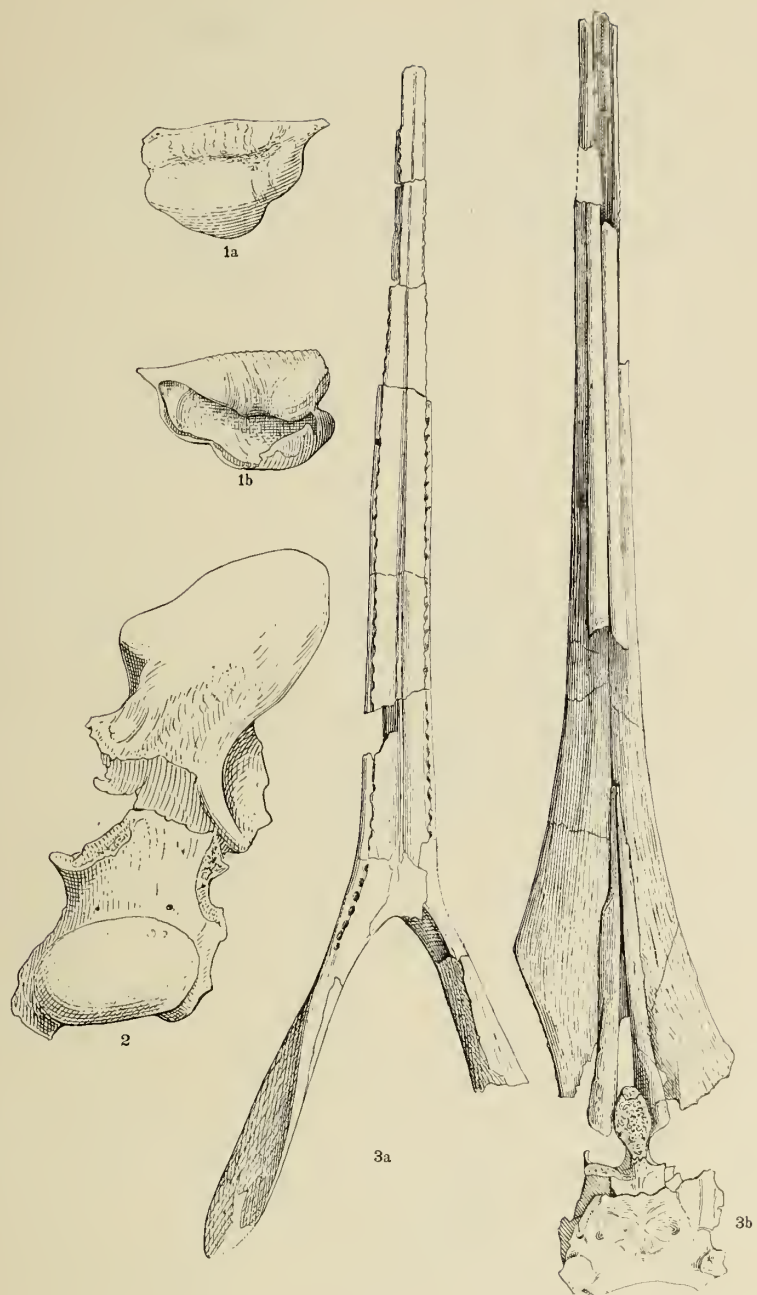
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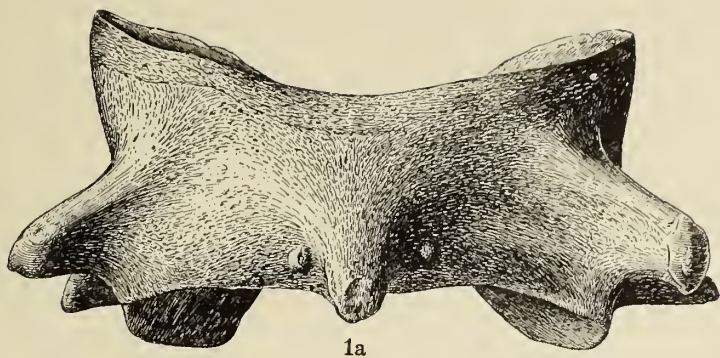
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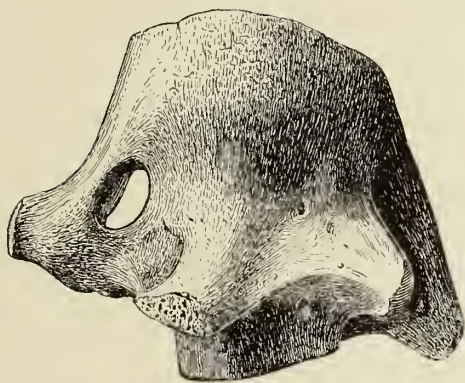
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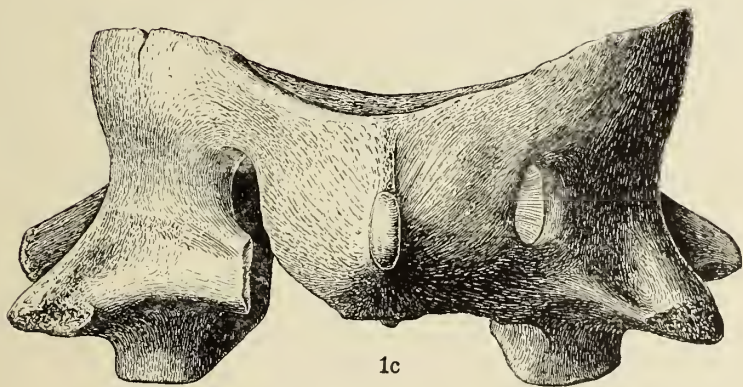
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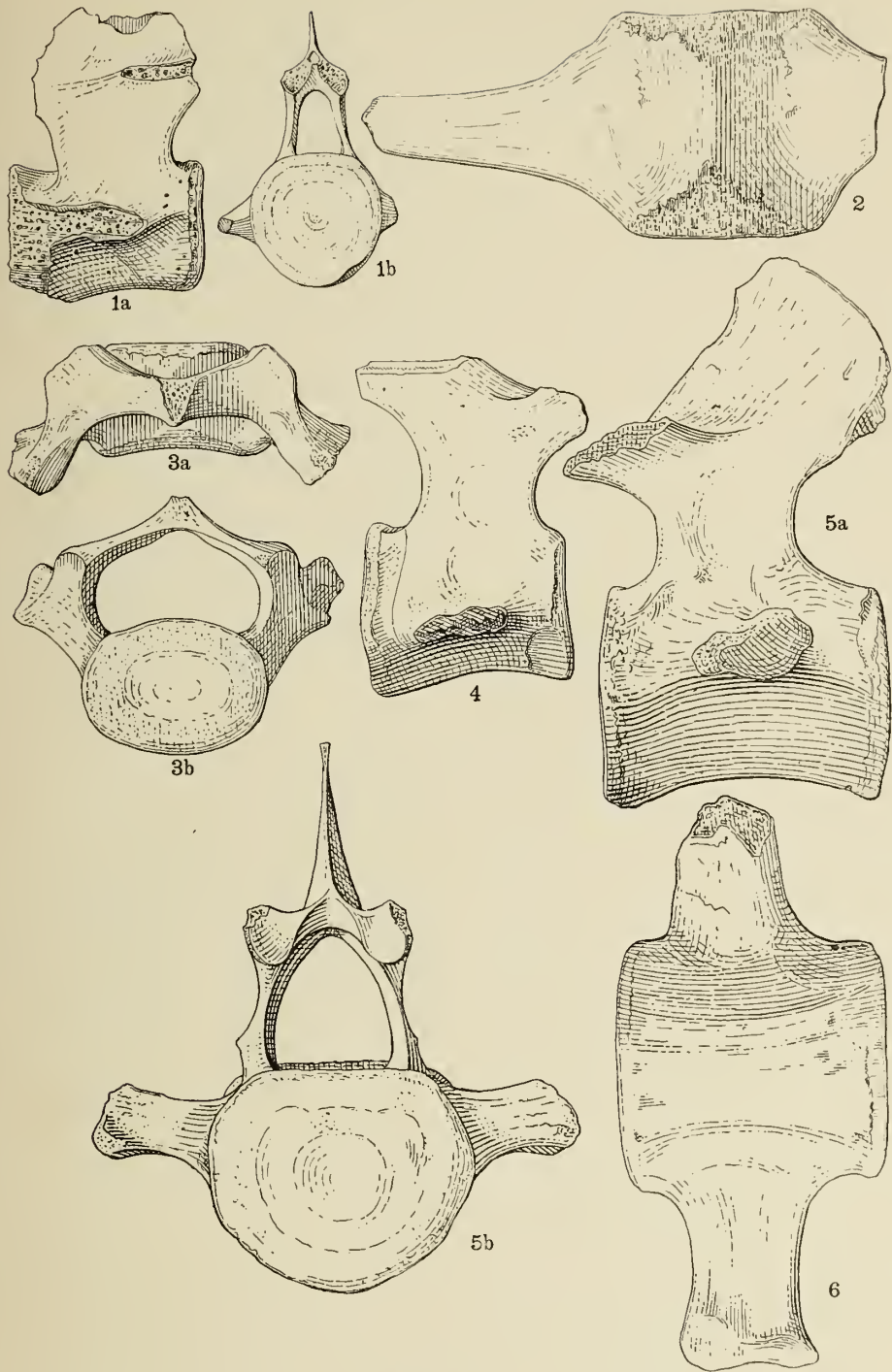


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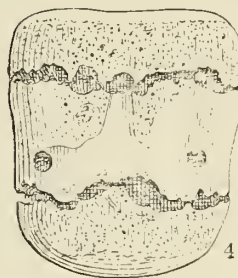
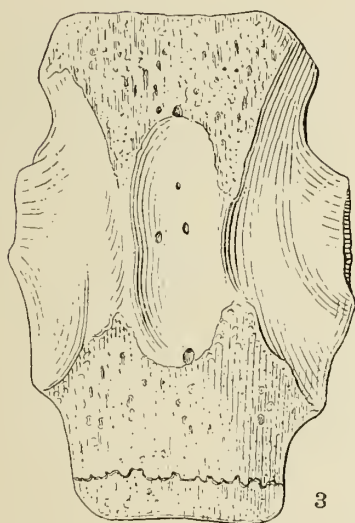
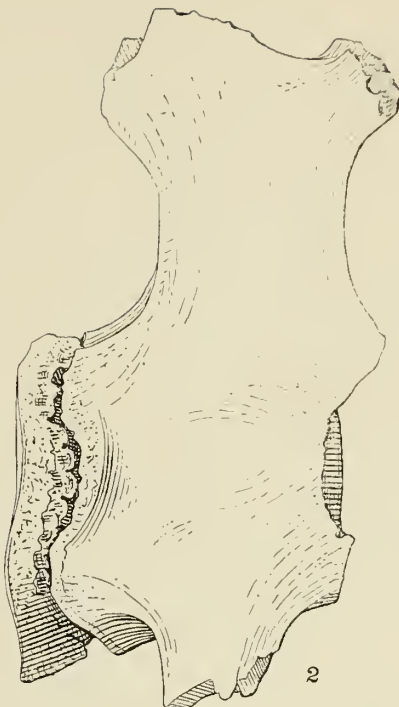
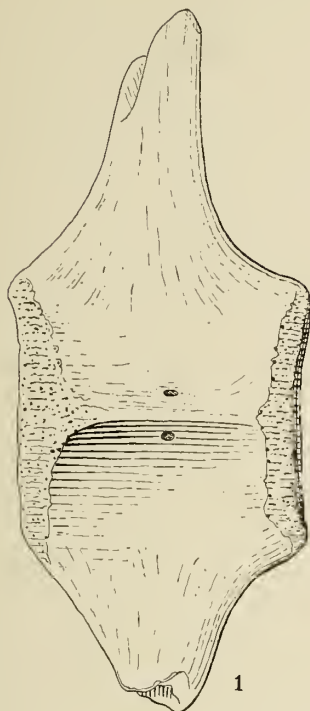
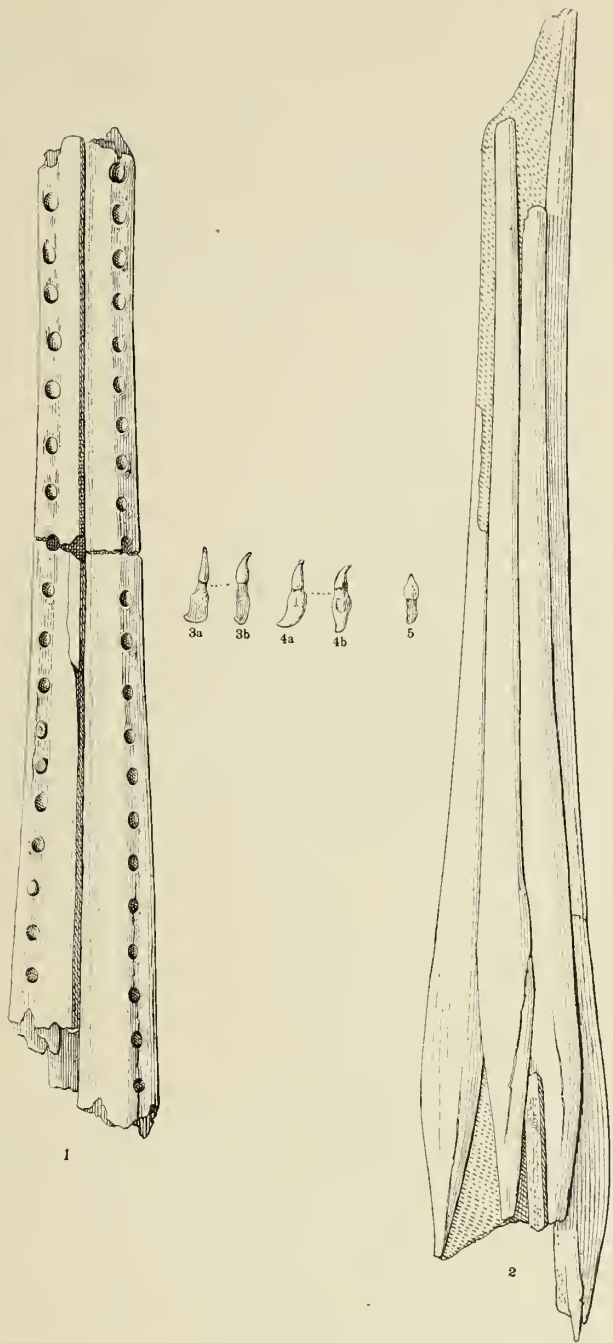


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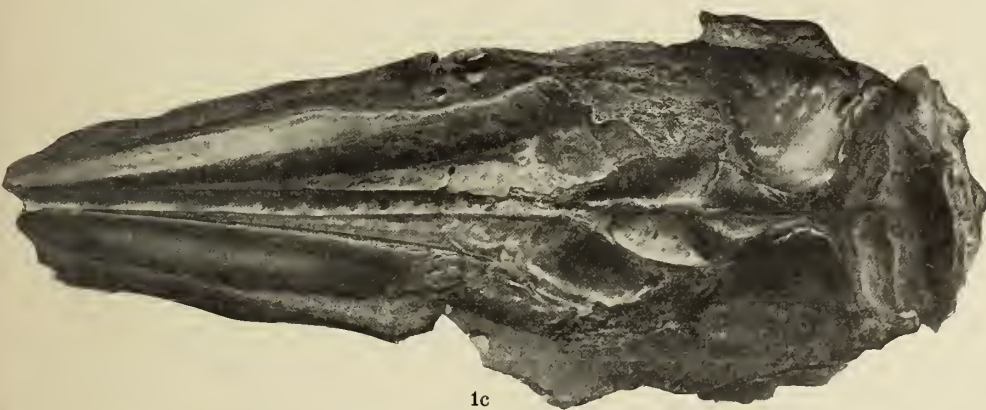
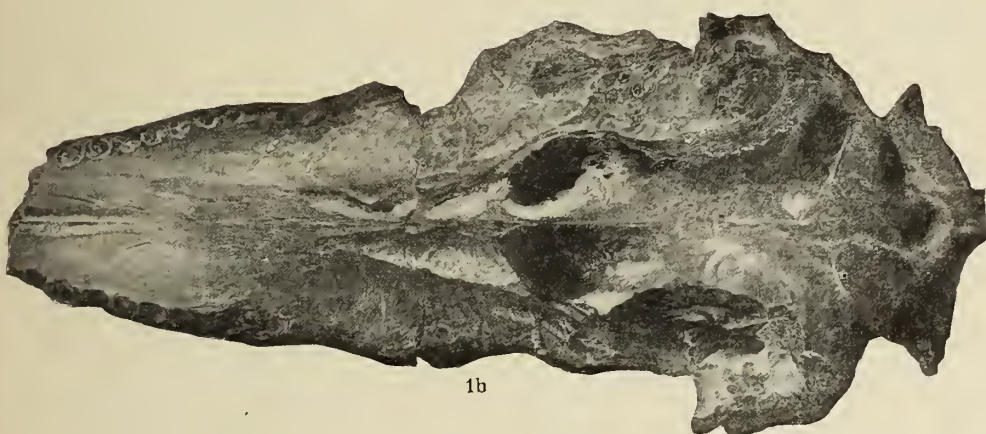
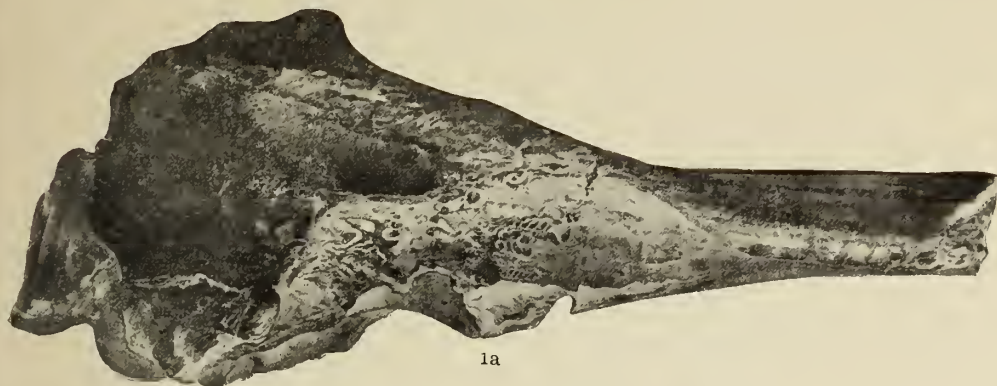
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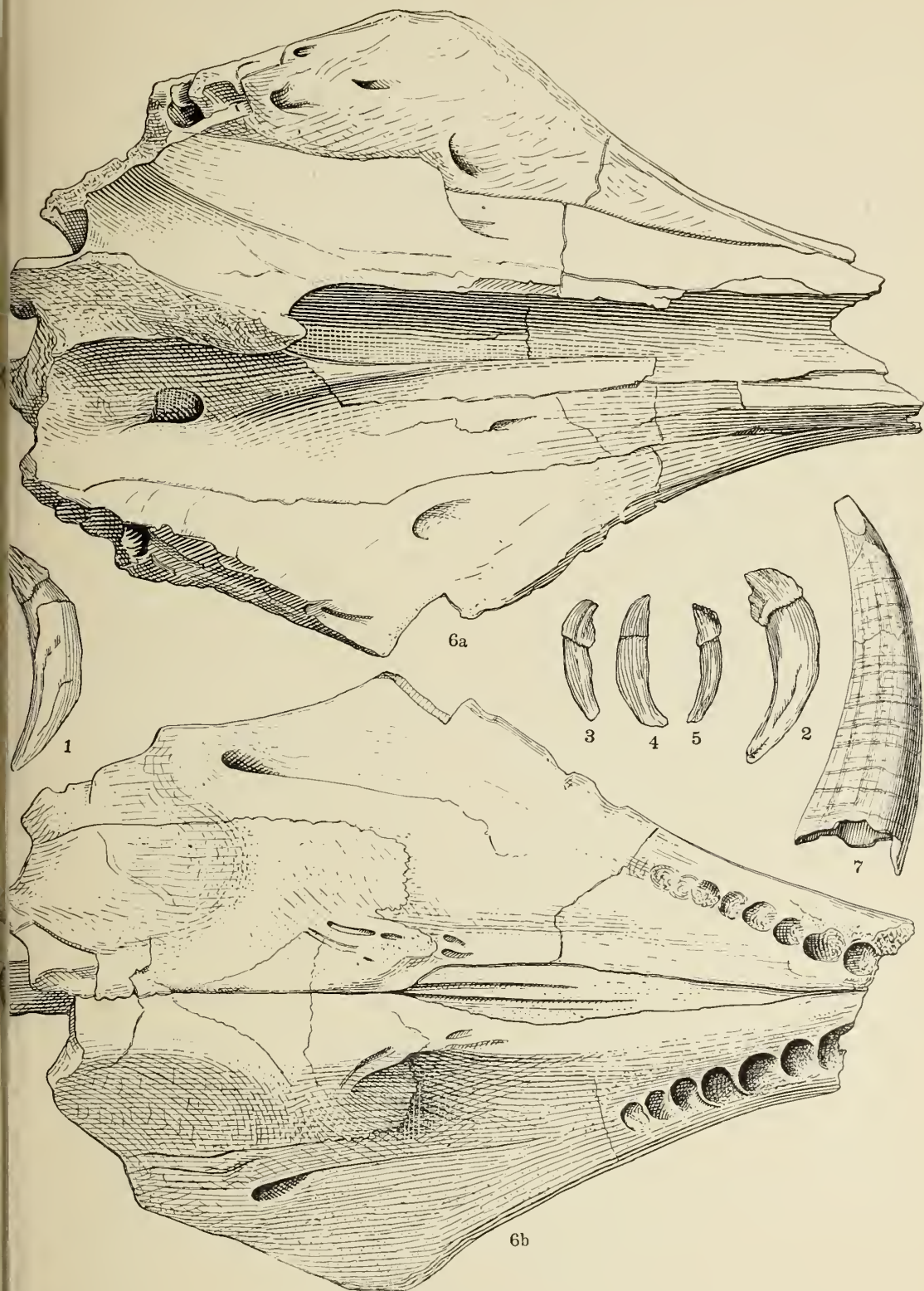


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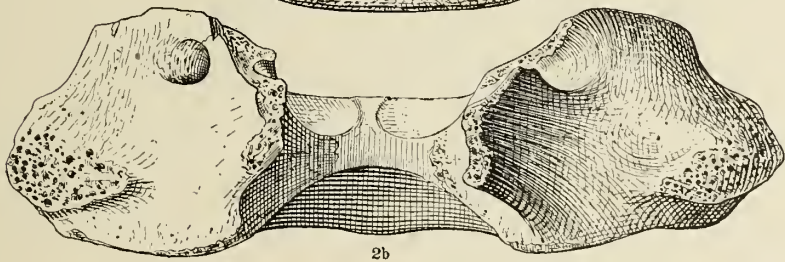
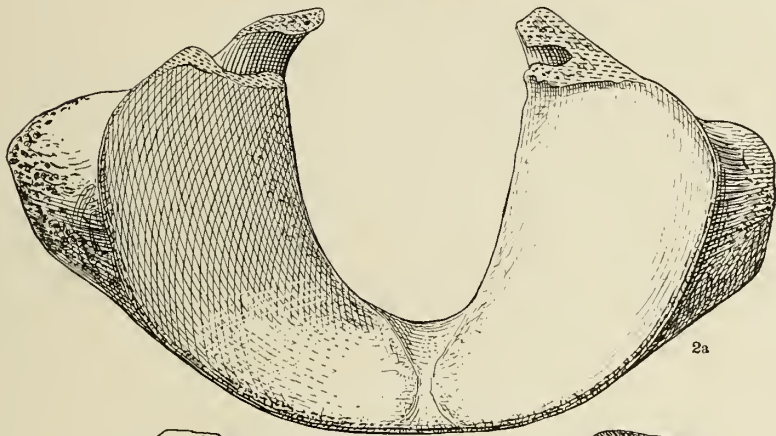
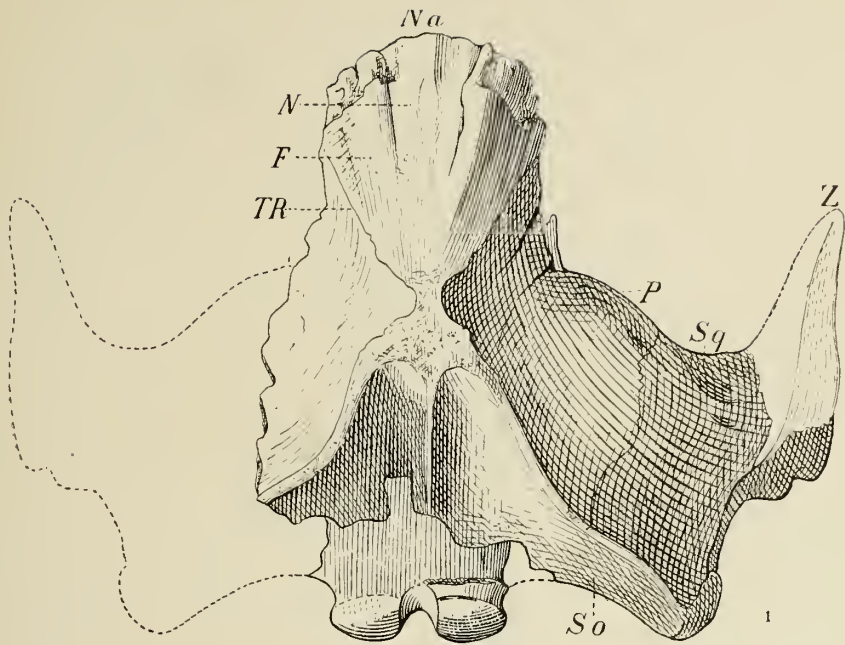
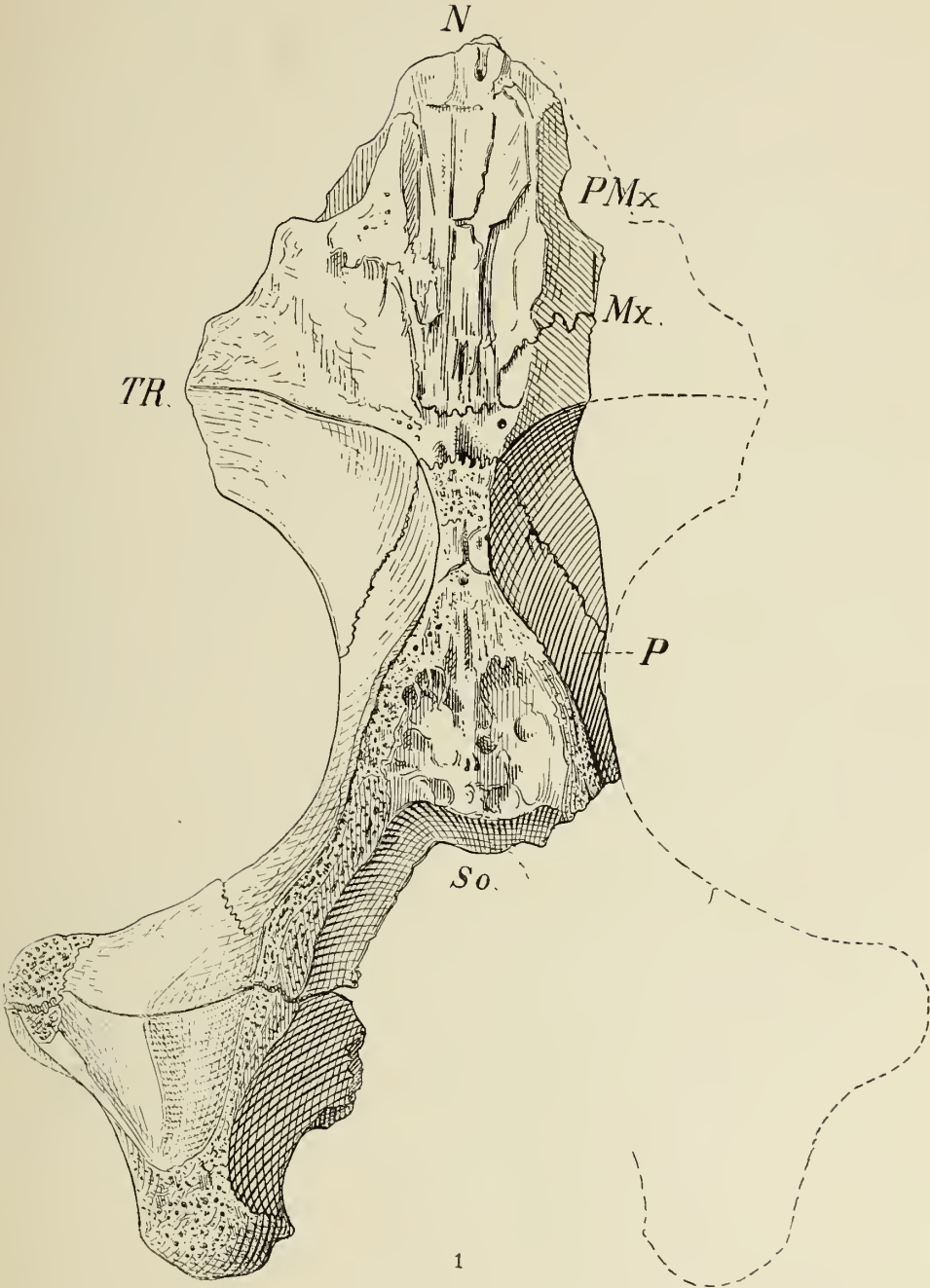


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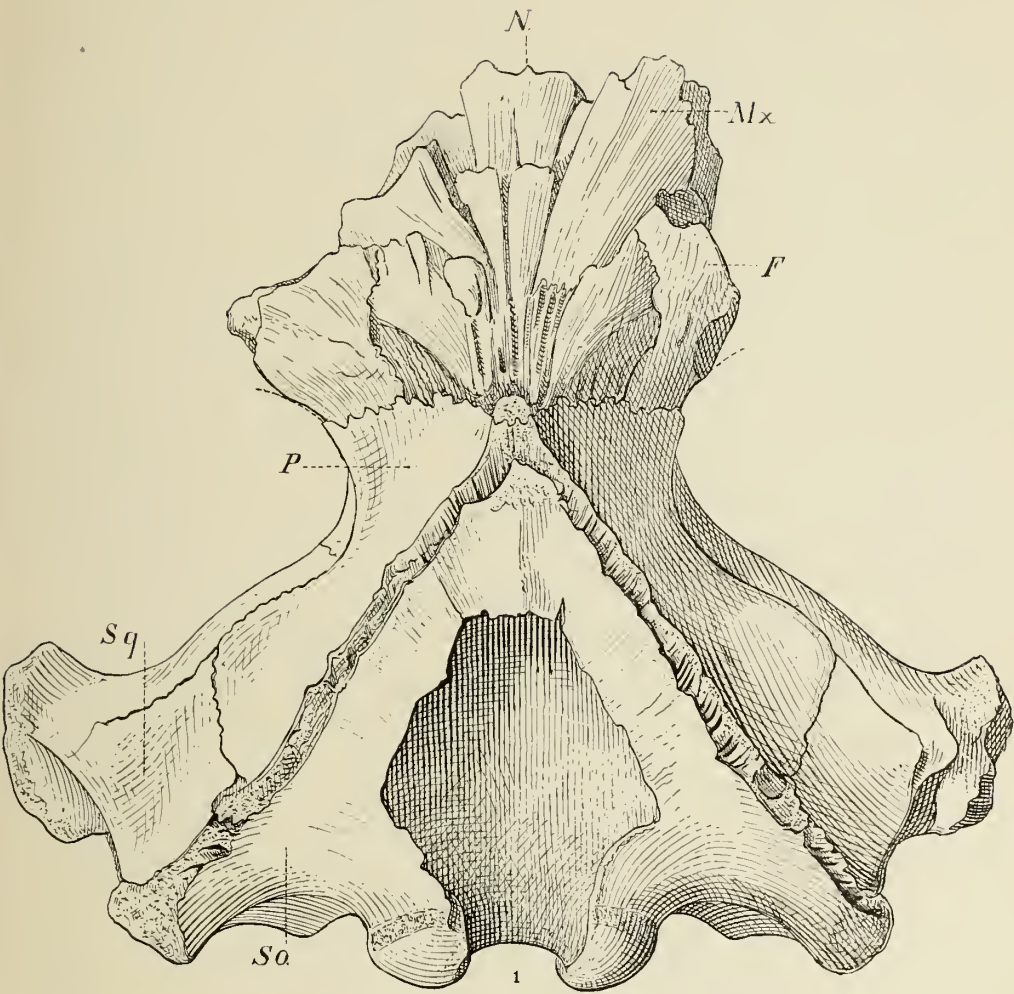


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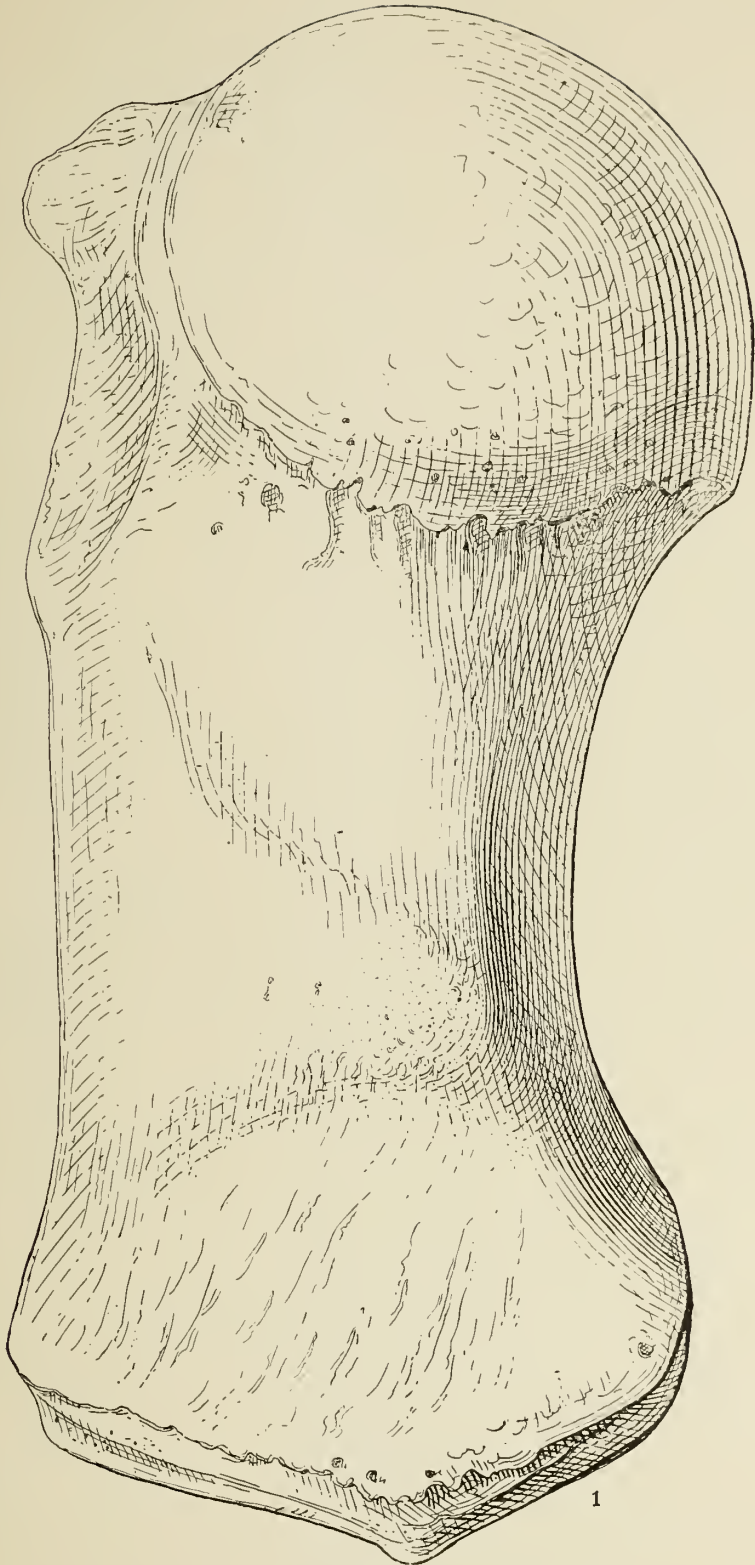
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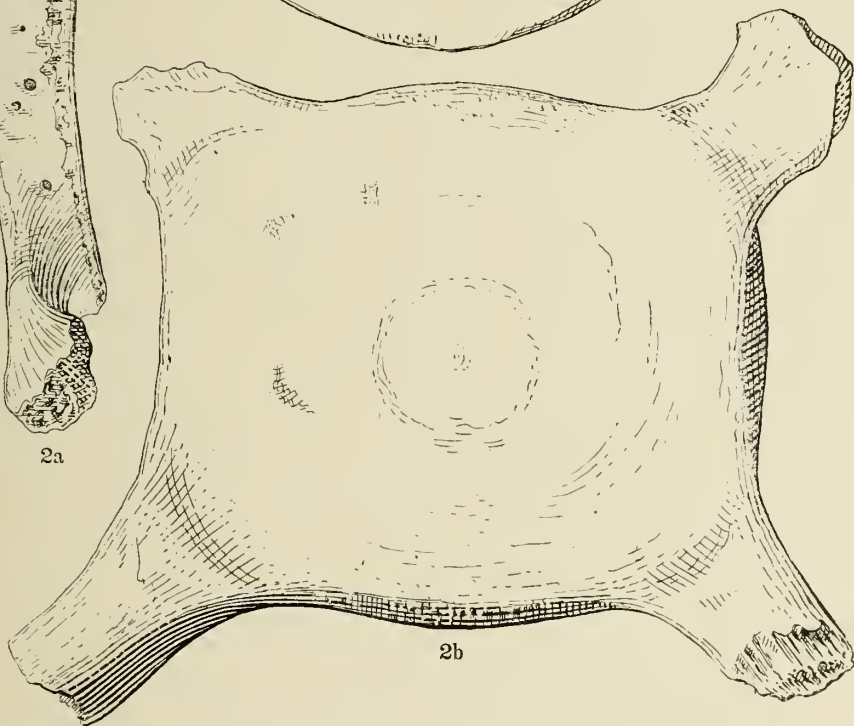
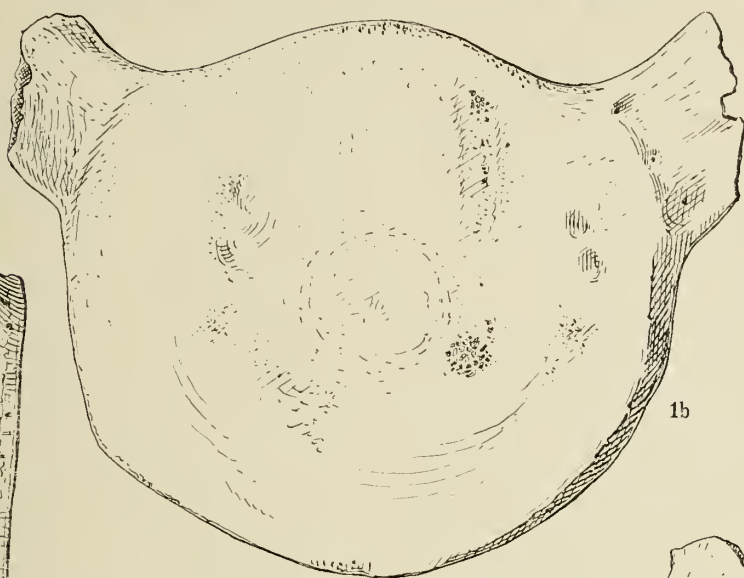
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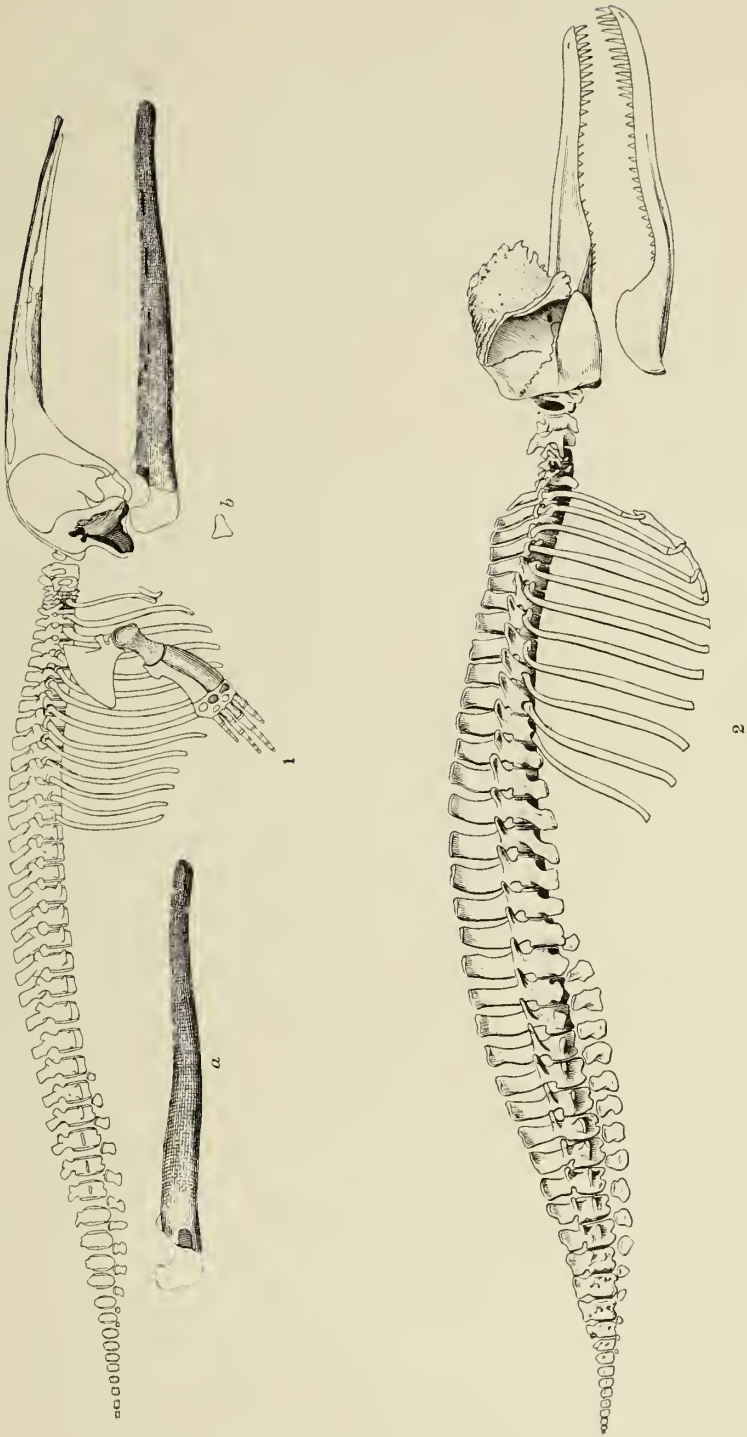
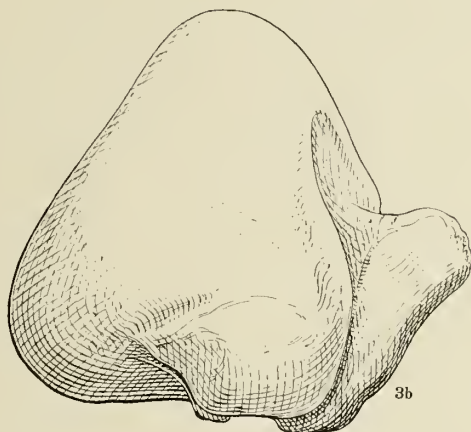
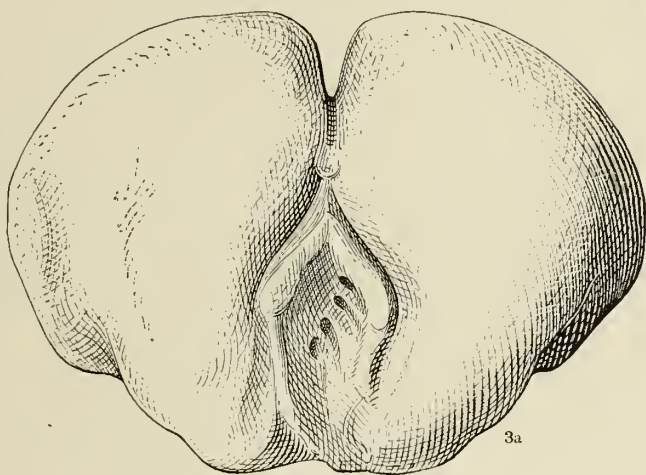
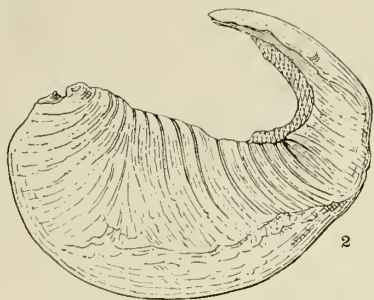
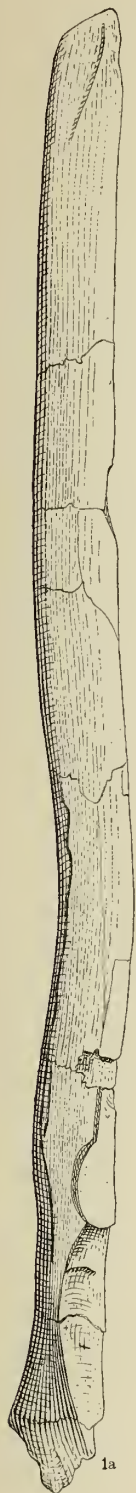


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Lettering: *E. G.*, External gingival canal; *I. G.*, Internal gingival canal;
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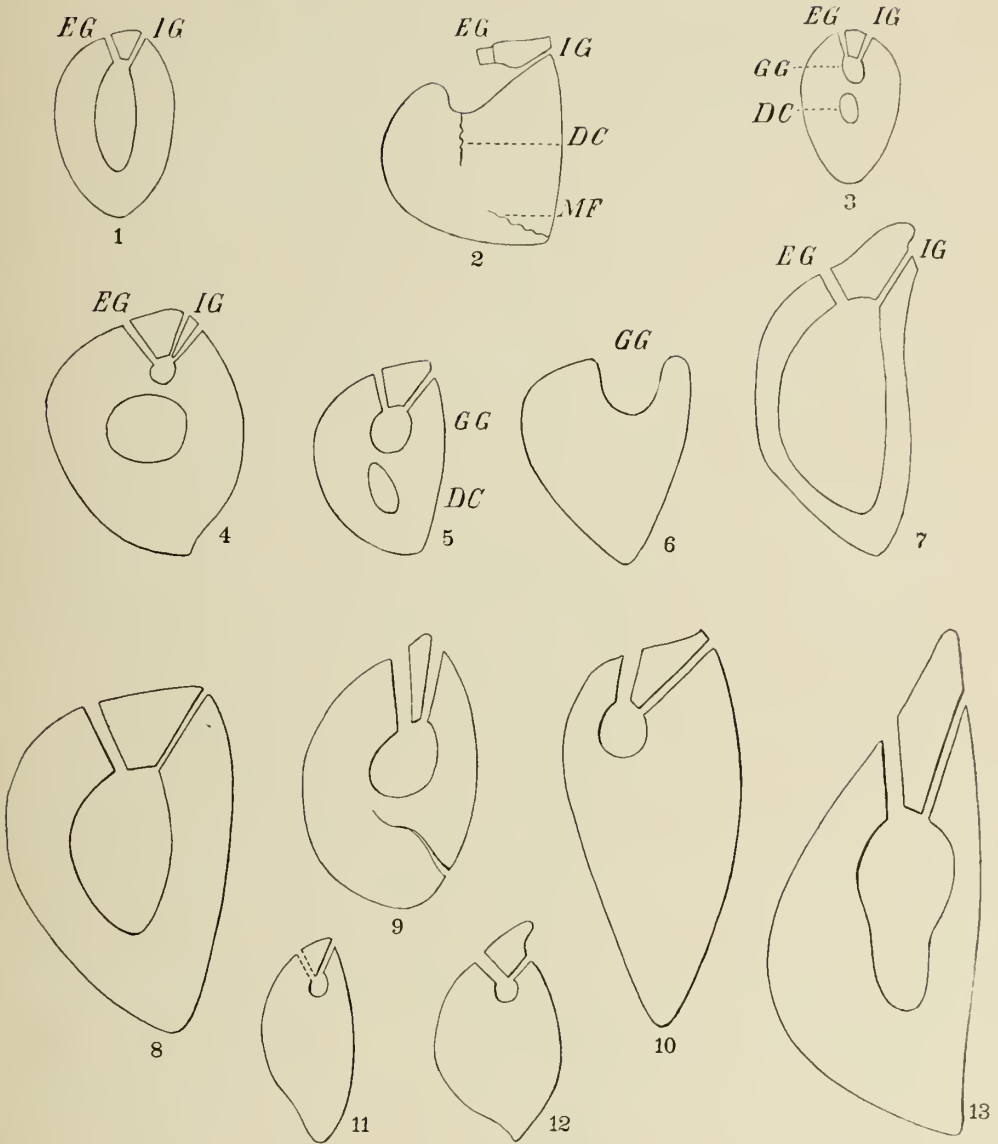
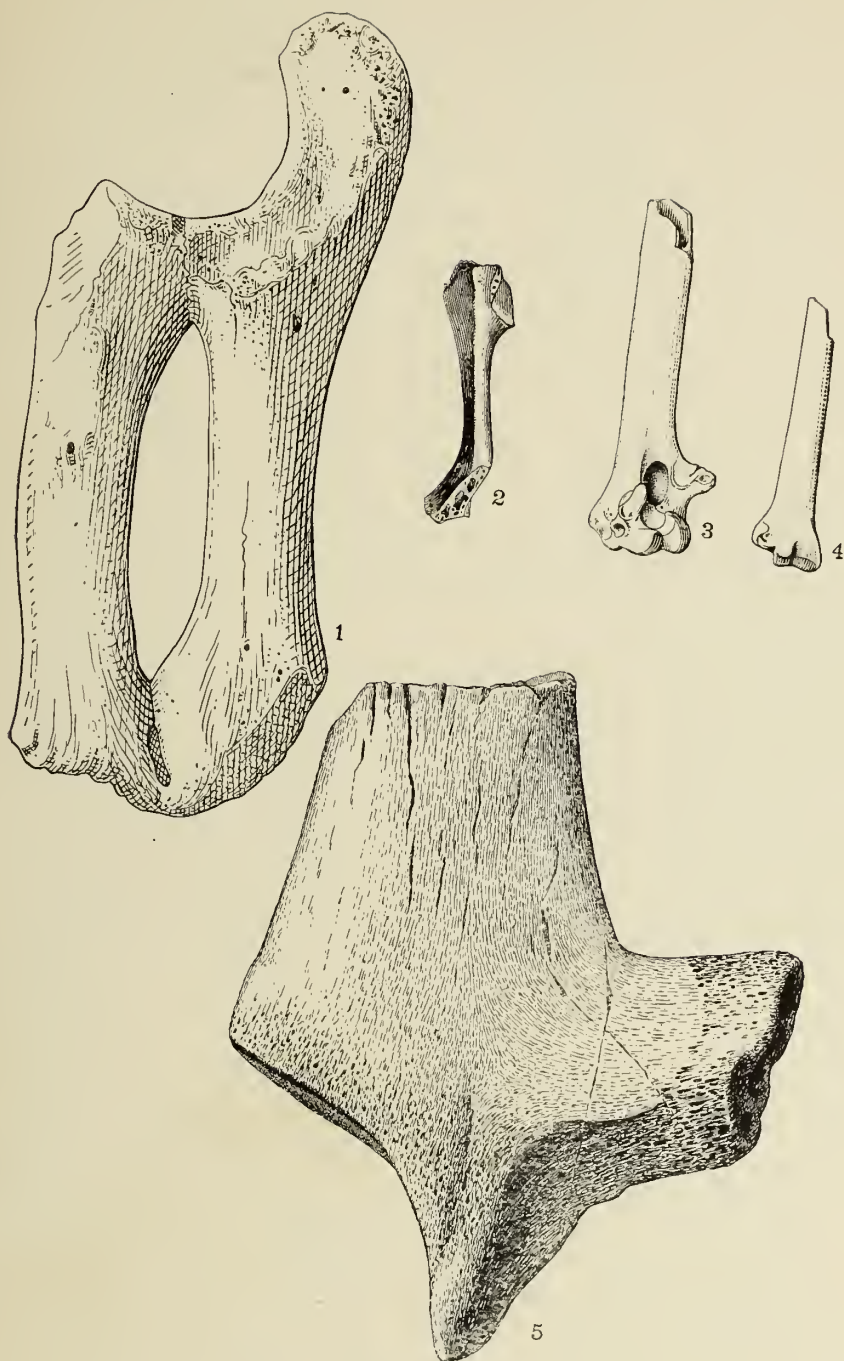


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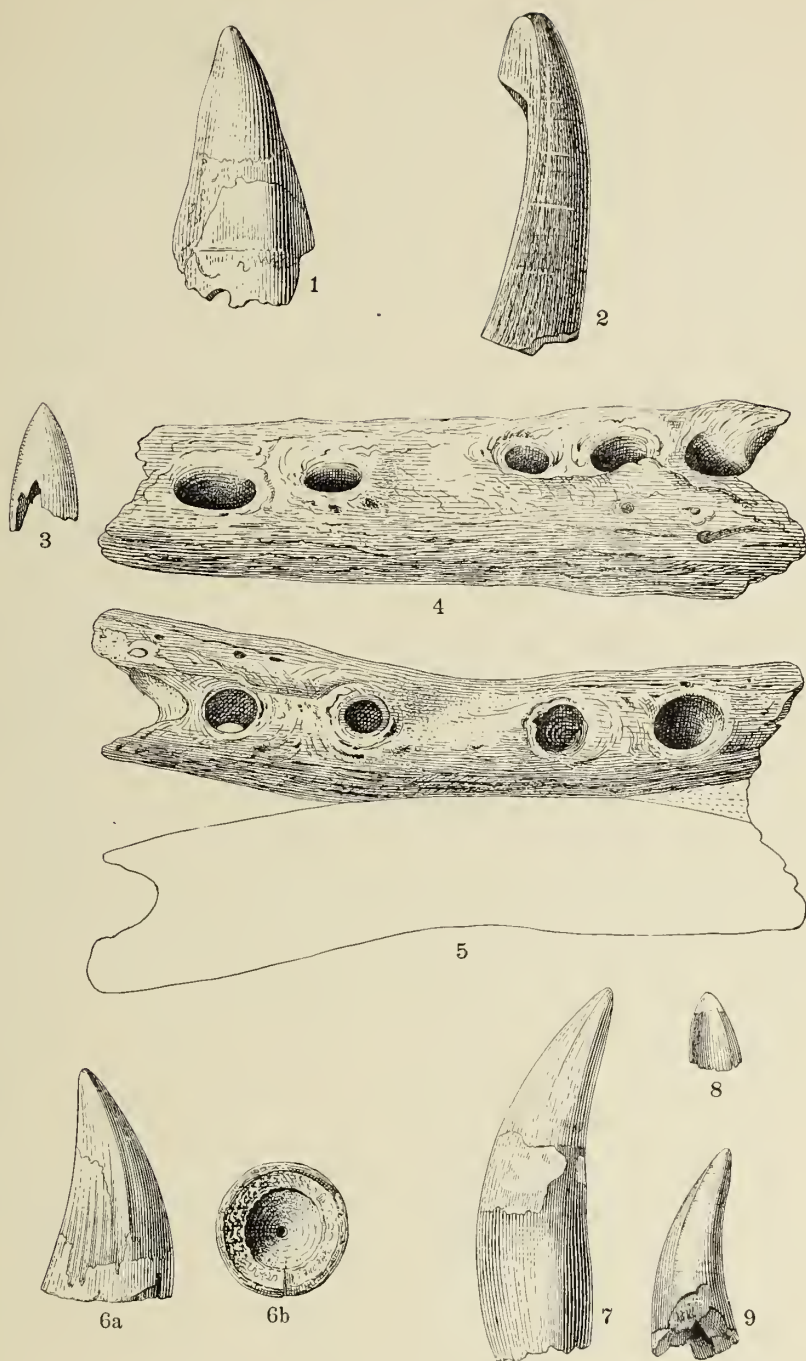
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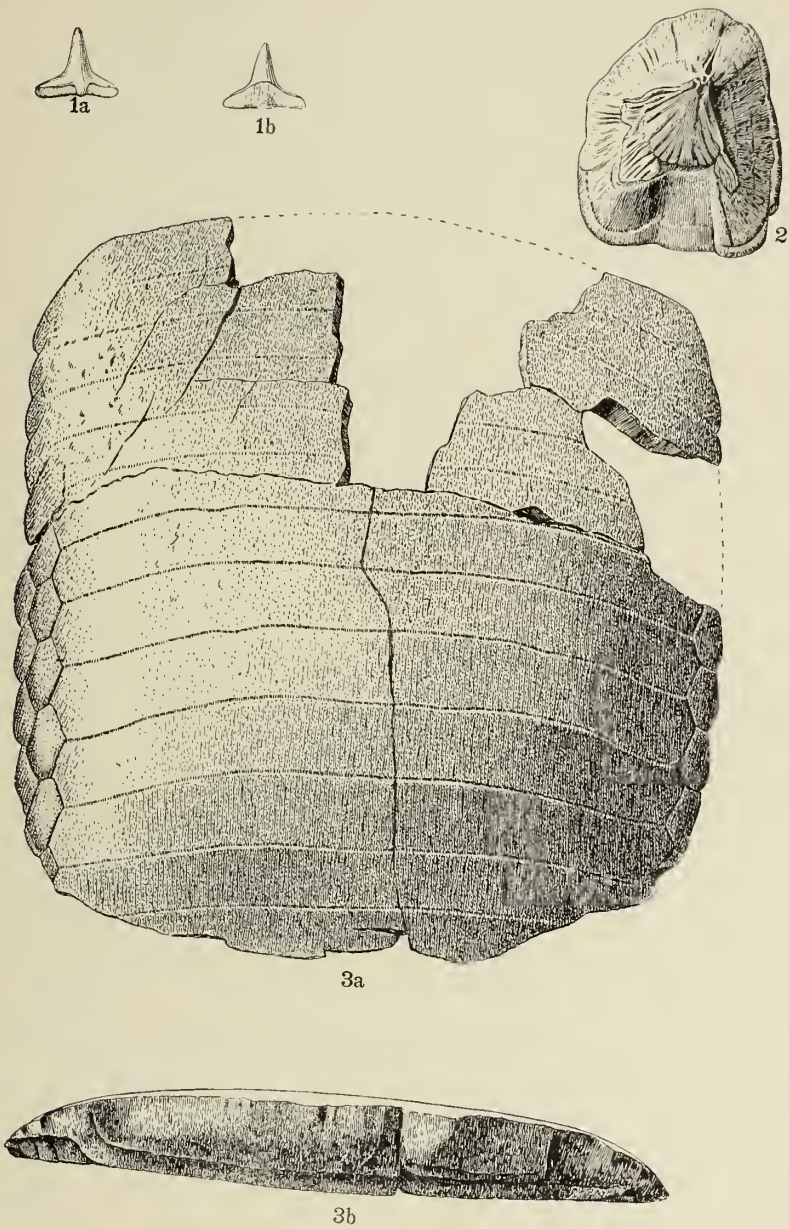
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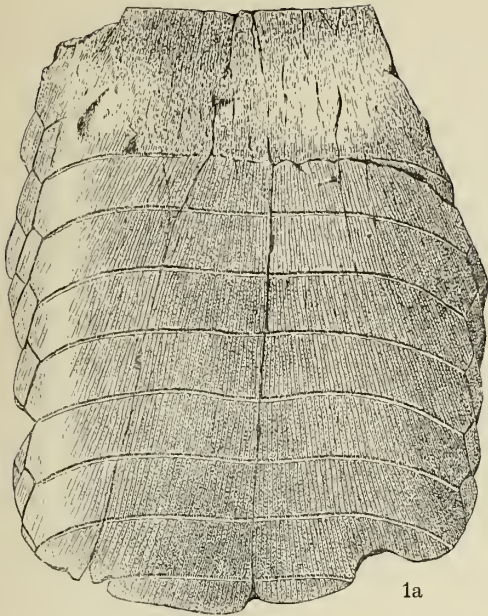
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3b. Transverse view of the same specimen, taken across its posterior end (at bottom of Fig. 3a).	



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PLATE XXIX.

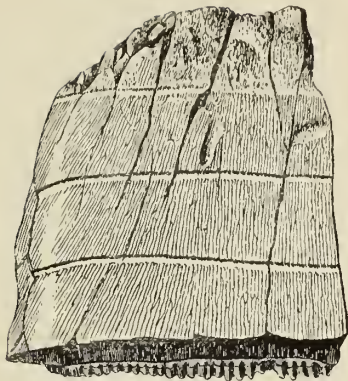
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1a. Oral surface of lower dental pavement, somewhat worn, and showing line of longitudinal striae or fissures of the ganodentine radiating backwards and outwards. Charles County near the Patuxent River. Type of the so-called " <i>M. vicomitanus</i> ." Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.	
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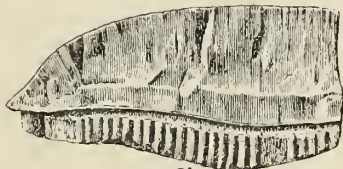
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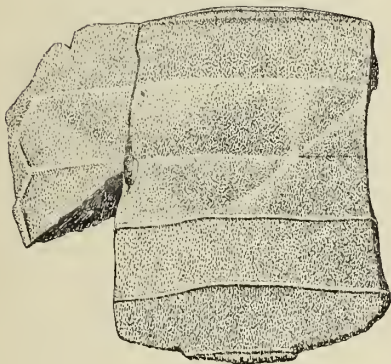
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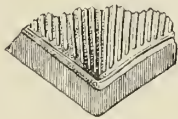
2b



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6a



6b

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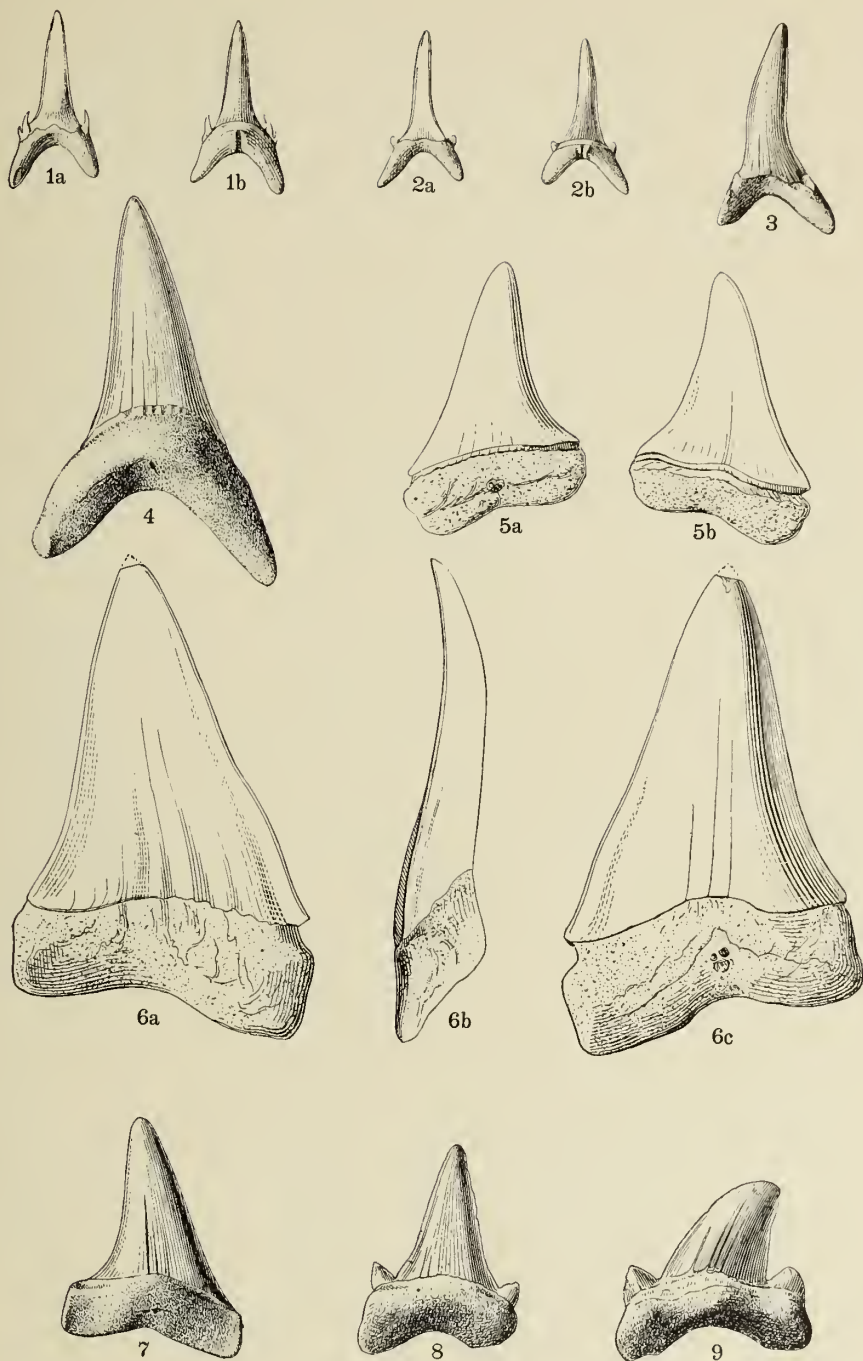


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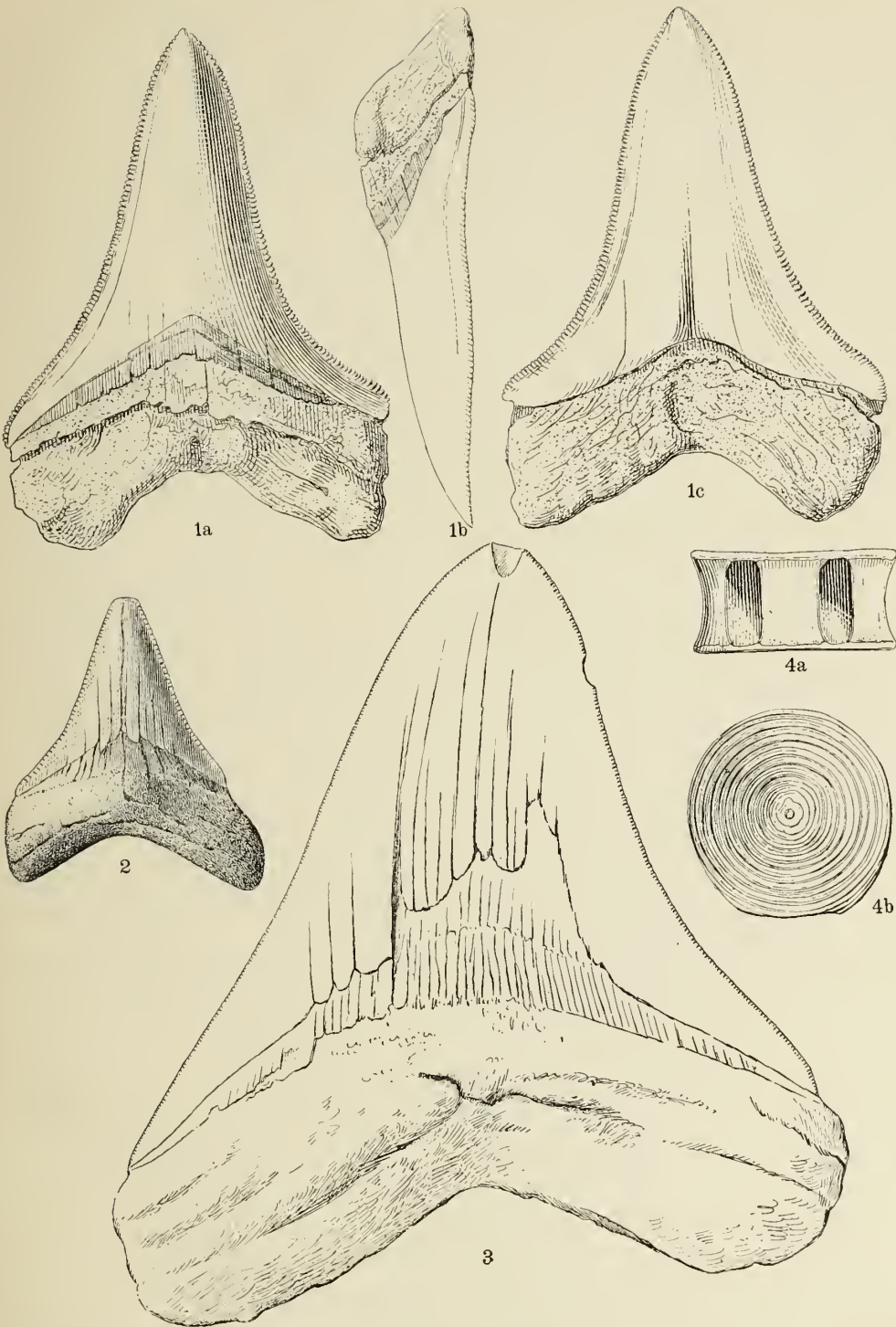
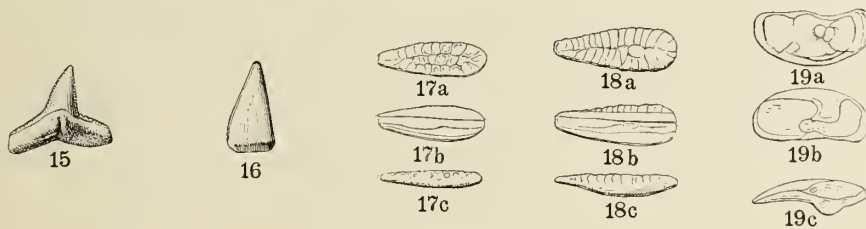
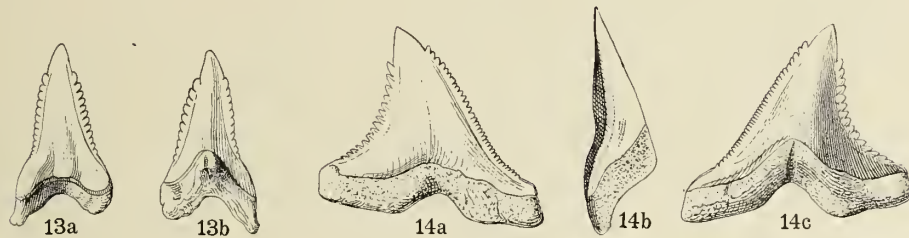
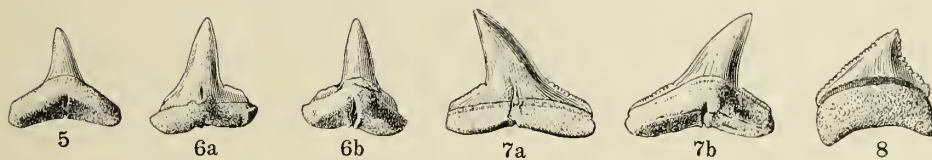


PLATE XXXII.

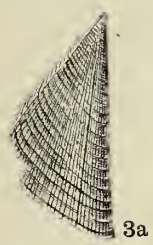
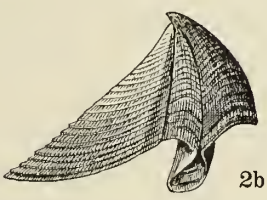
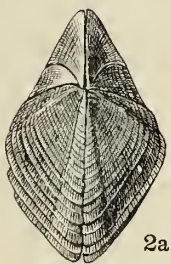
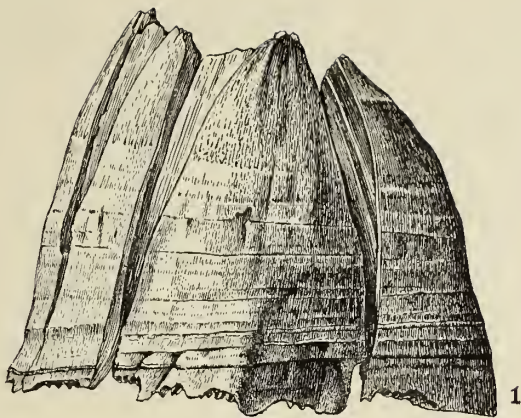
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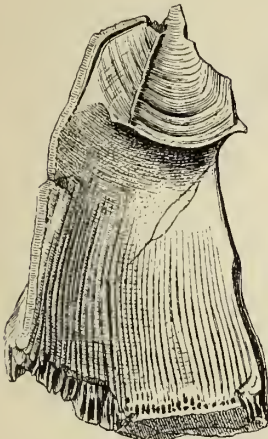
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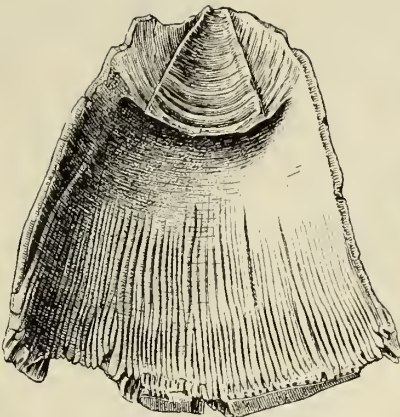
ARTHROPODA—CIRRIPEDIA.

PLATE XXXIV.

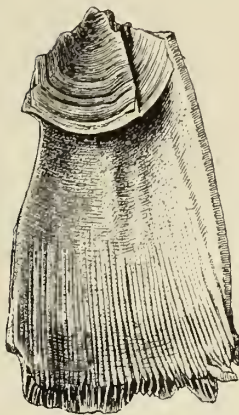
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4. Interior of right carino-lateral compartment of the same.	
5. Interior of carina of the same.	
6. Interior of left carino-lateral compartment of the same.	
7. Basis of the same.	



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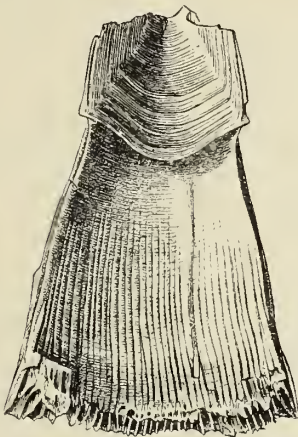
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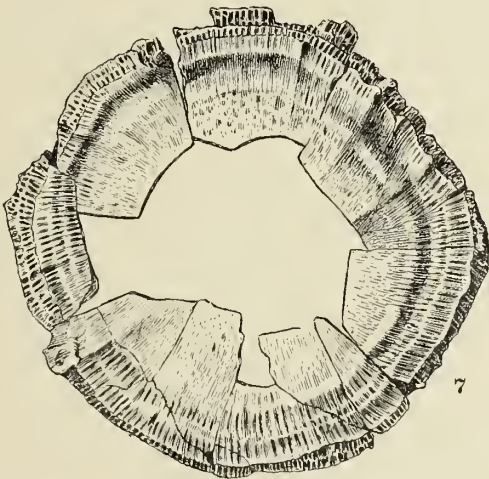
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33. Interior of another right valve. Plum Point.	

The figures on this plate are all magnified 20 diameters and the specimens are all from the Calvert formation at Plum Point, Md.



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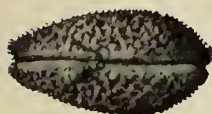
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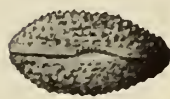
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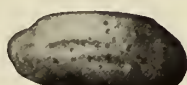
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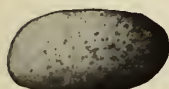
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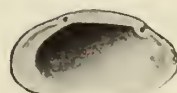
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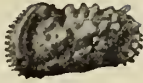
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1. Right valve of a young individual, with the nodes but little developed.
 - 2, 3. Left valves of two older individuals, showing the usual characters.
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- Figs. 18-20. *CYTHERE MICULA* n. sp. 116
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- Figs. 24, 25. *CYTHERE NITIDULA* var. *CALVERTENSIS* n. var. 108
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- Figs. 26-33. *CYTHERE PORCELLA* n. sp. 106
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 32. A more ovate left valve that also might be distinguished.
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 36. Interior of a right valve.
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 39. Interior of a left valve.

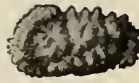
The figures on this plate are all magnified 20 diameters and the specimens are all from the Calvert formation at Plum Point, Md.



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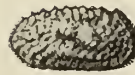
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- Figs. 1-8. *CYTHIERIDEA SUBOVATA* n. sp. 124
1. A right valve doubtfully referred to this species. The posterior outline is more uniformly rounded and the central portion of the surface more peaked than usual. Plum Point.
 - 2, 3. Interior of a left valve of the normal form $\times 37$ and $\times 20$.
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 6. Dorsal edge of a typical specimen.
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 - 30-32. Three left valves showing the extremes of variation observed in the Maryland specimens.
 33. A right valve.

Excepting Figs. 2 and 7, all the figures on this plate are magnified 20 diameters. The specimens are all from the Calvert formation at Plum Point, Md.



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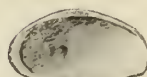
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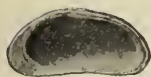
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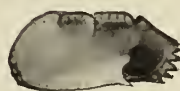
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PLATE XXXVIII.

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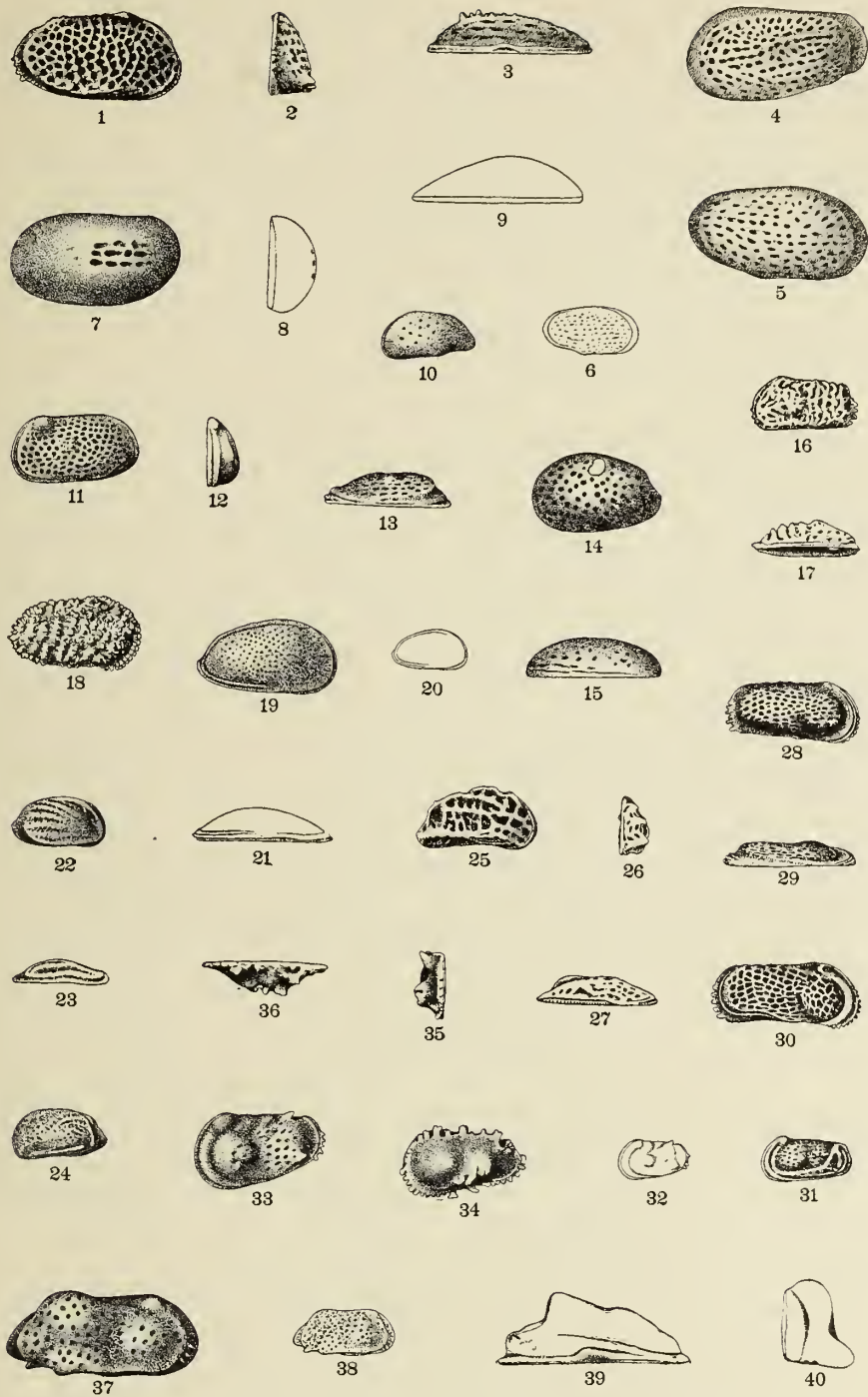
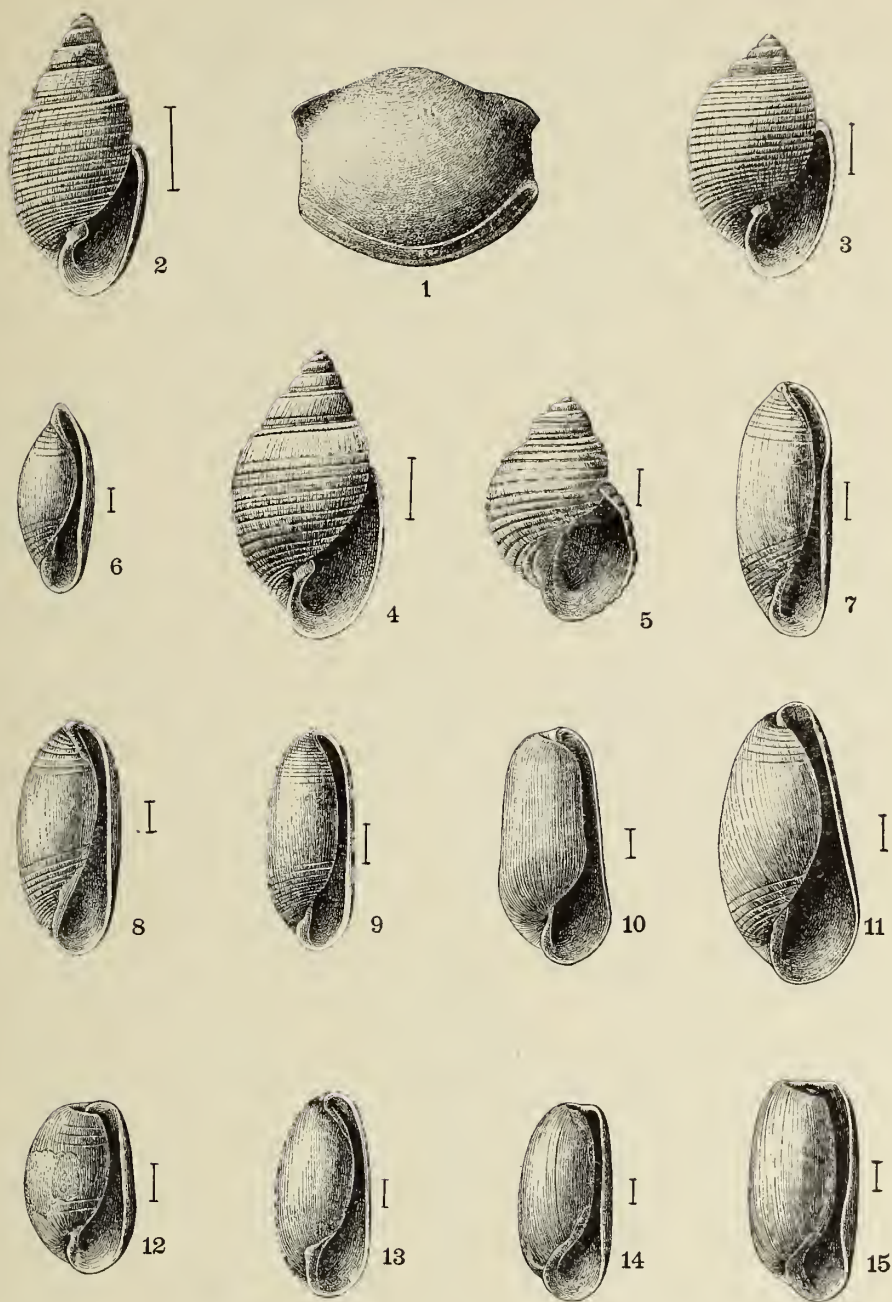


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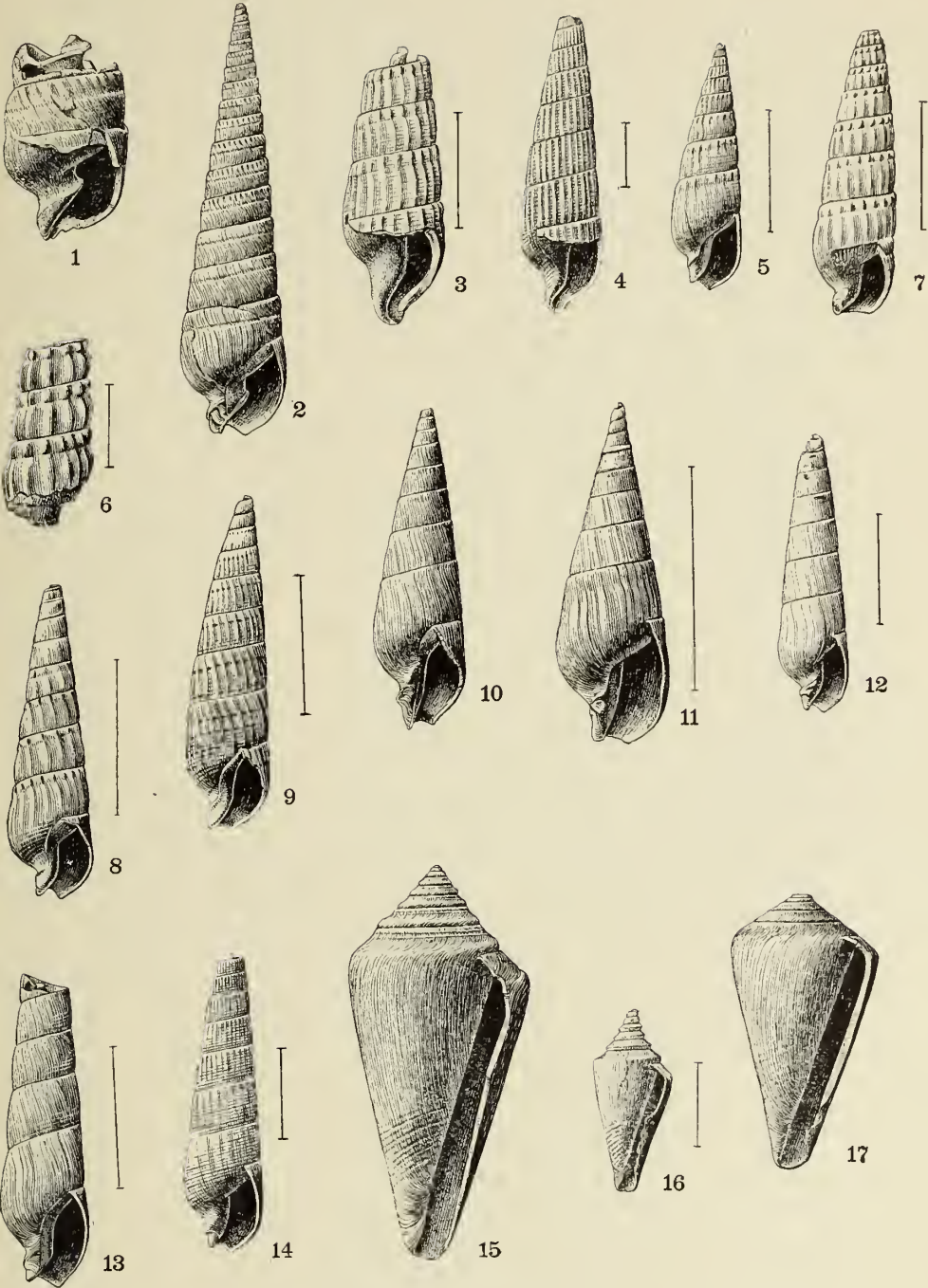
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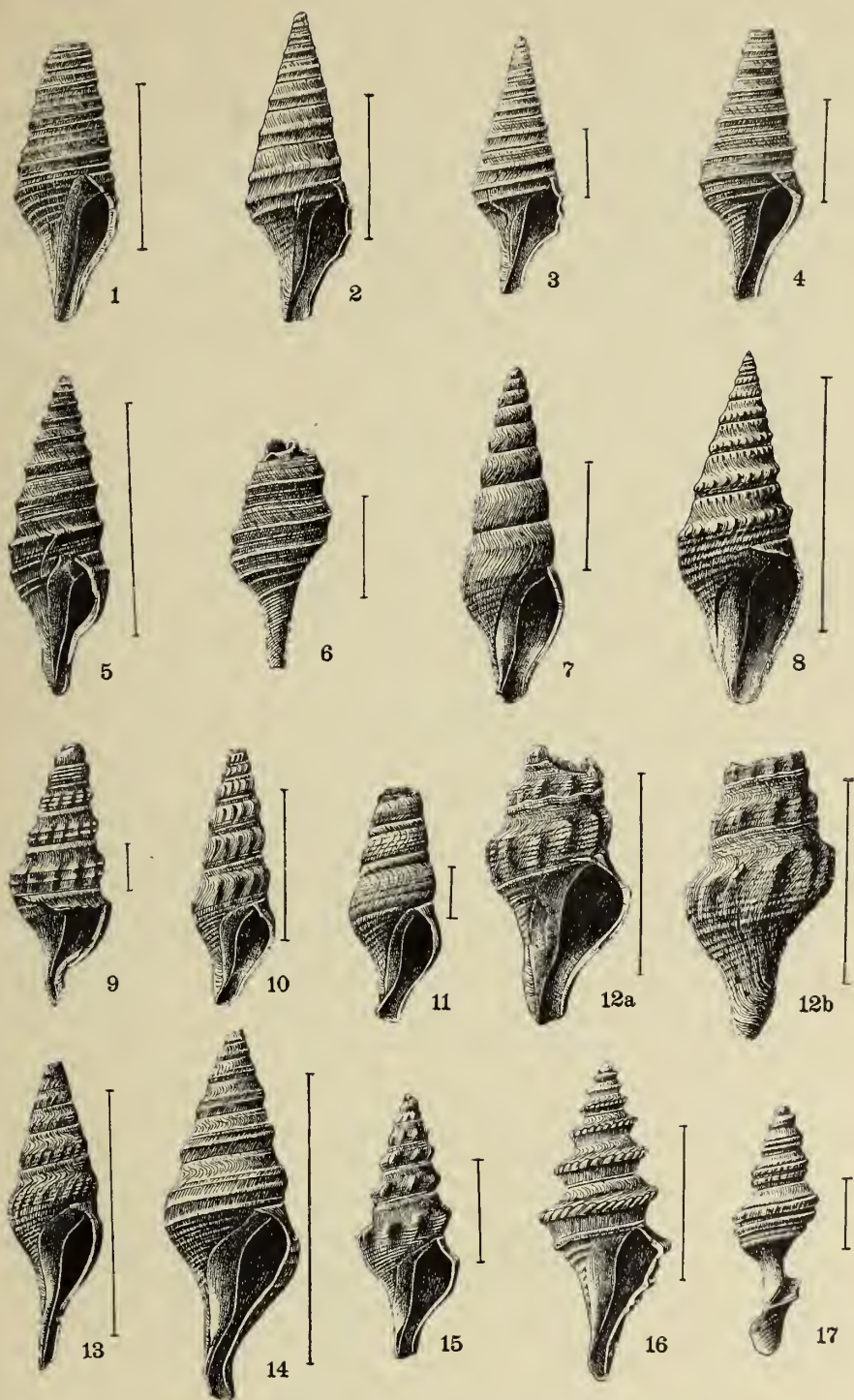
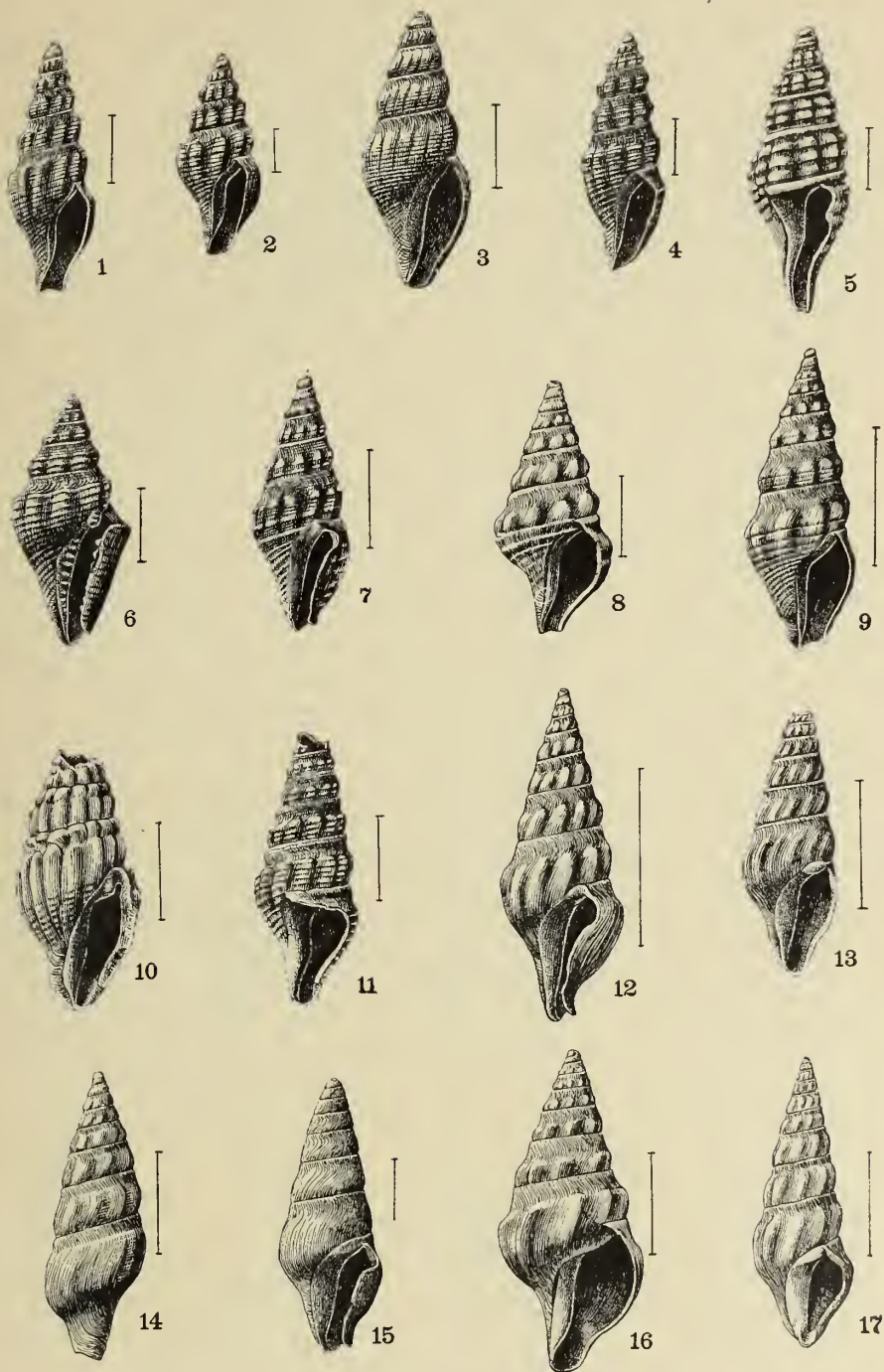


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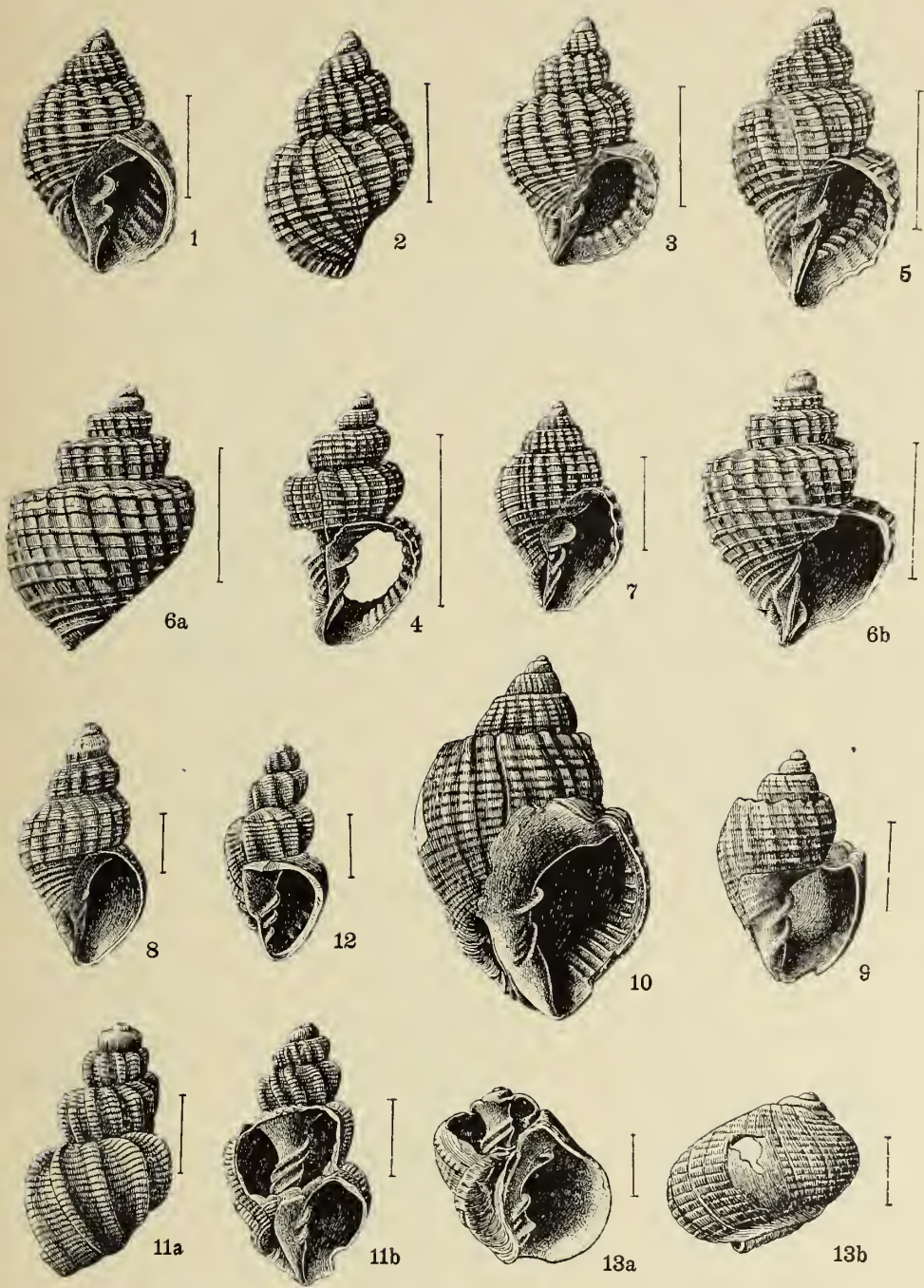
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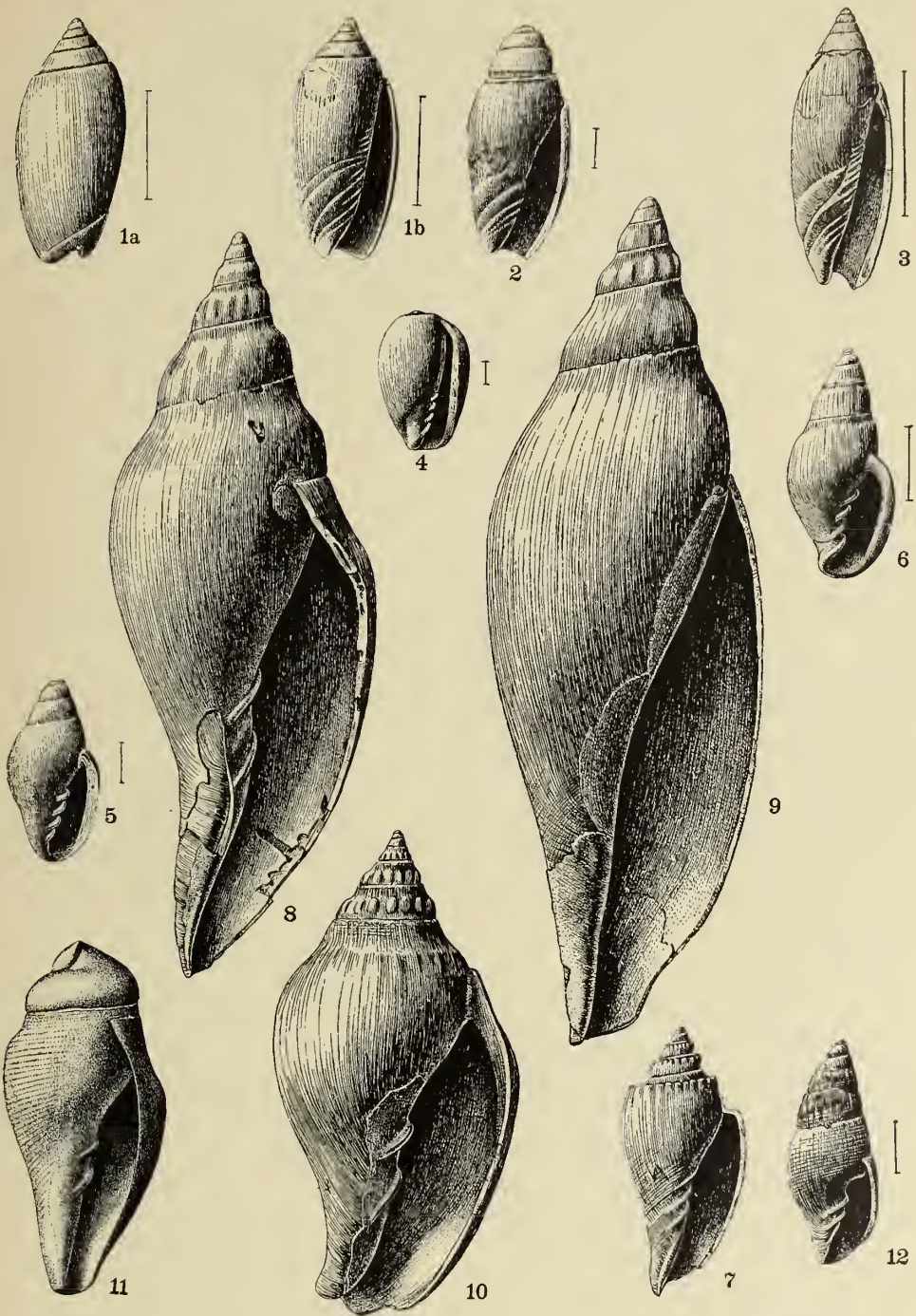
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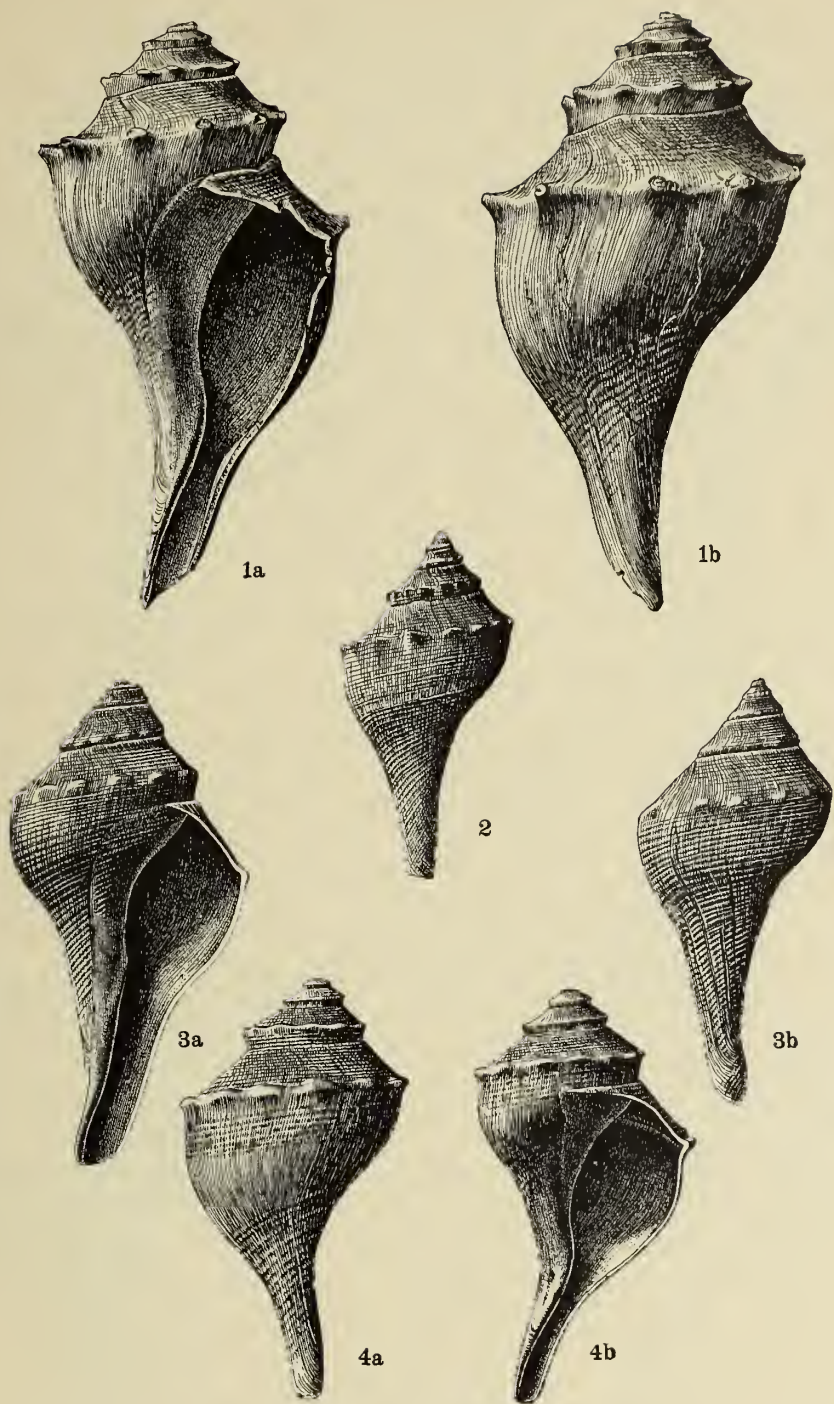
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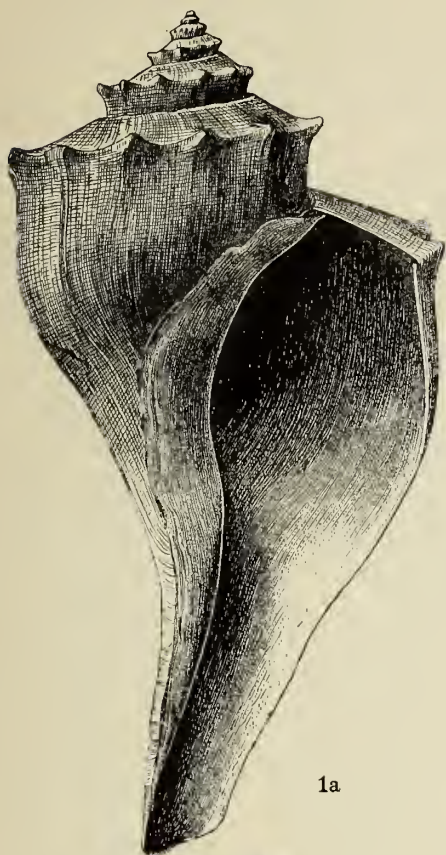
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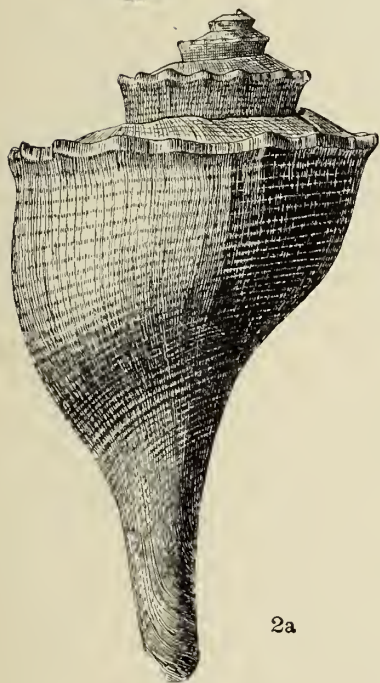
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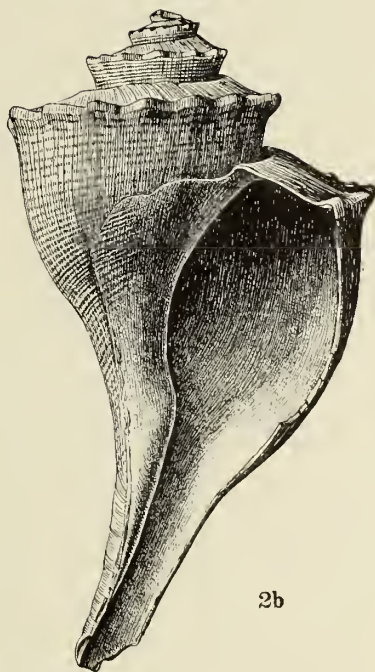
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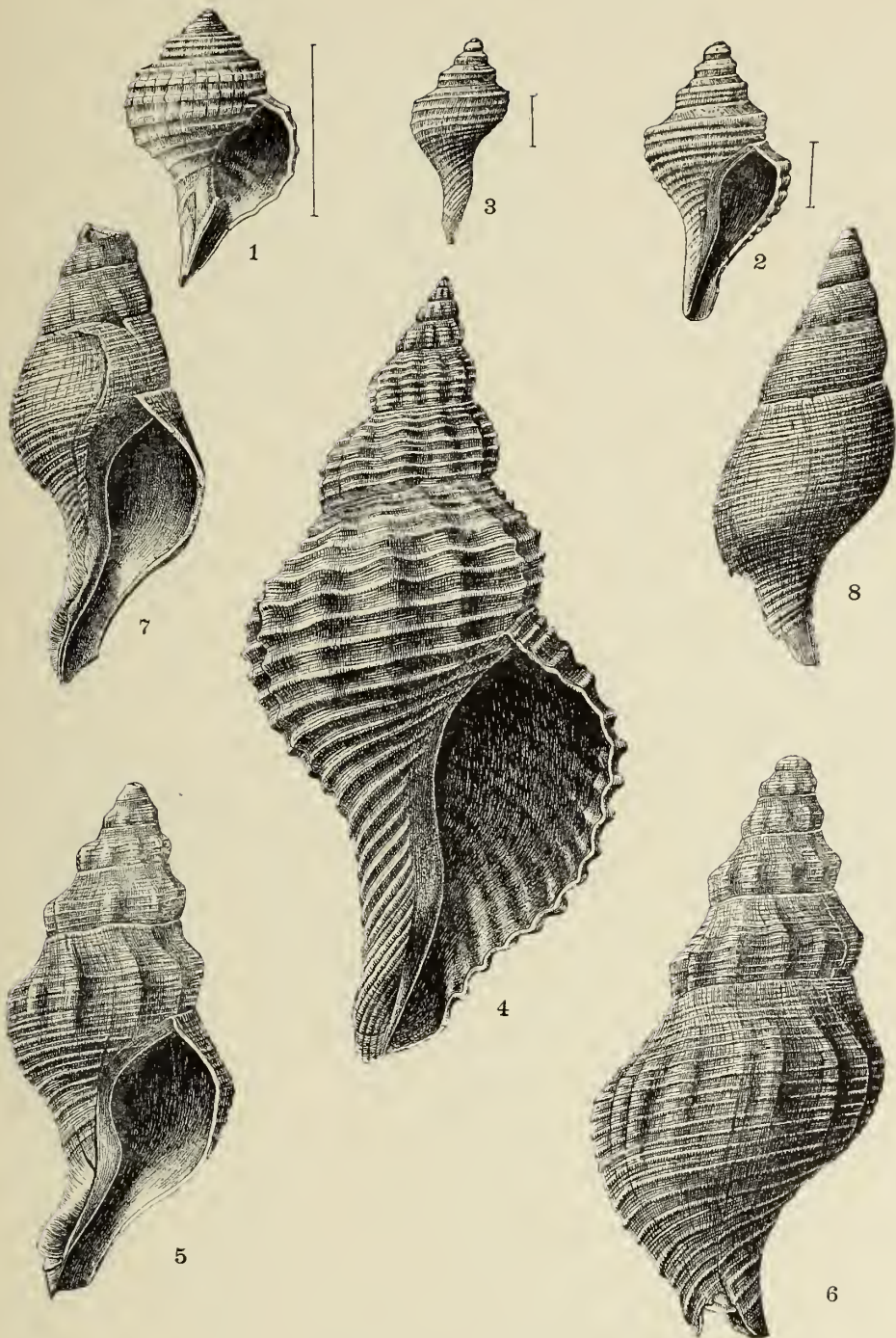
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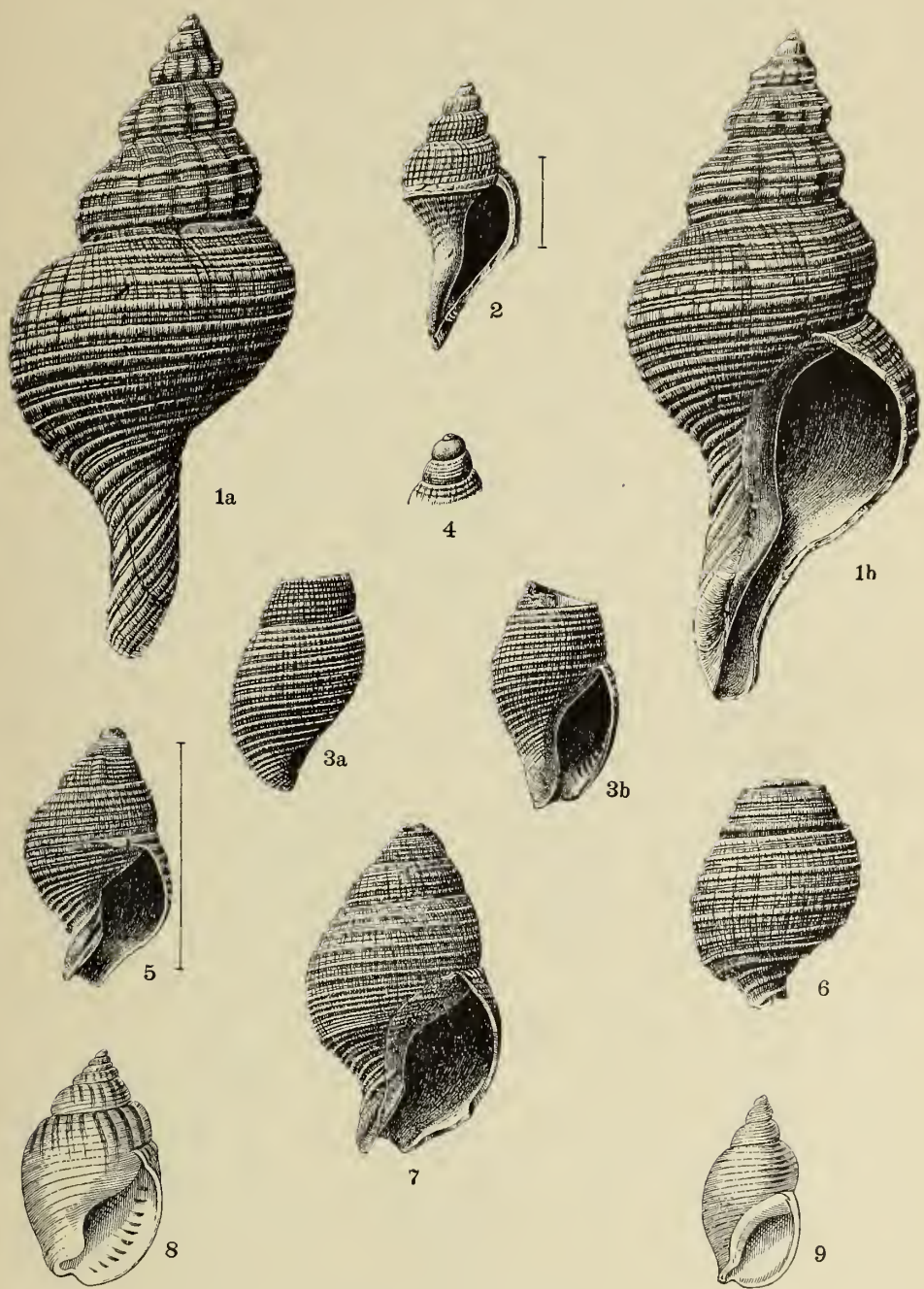
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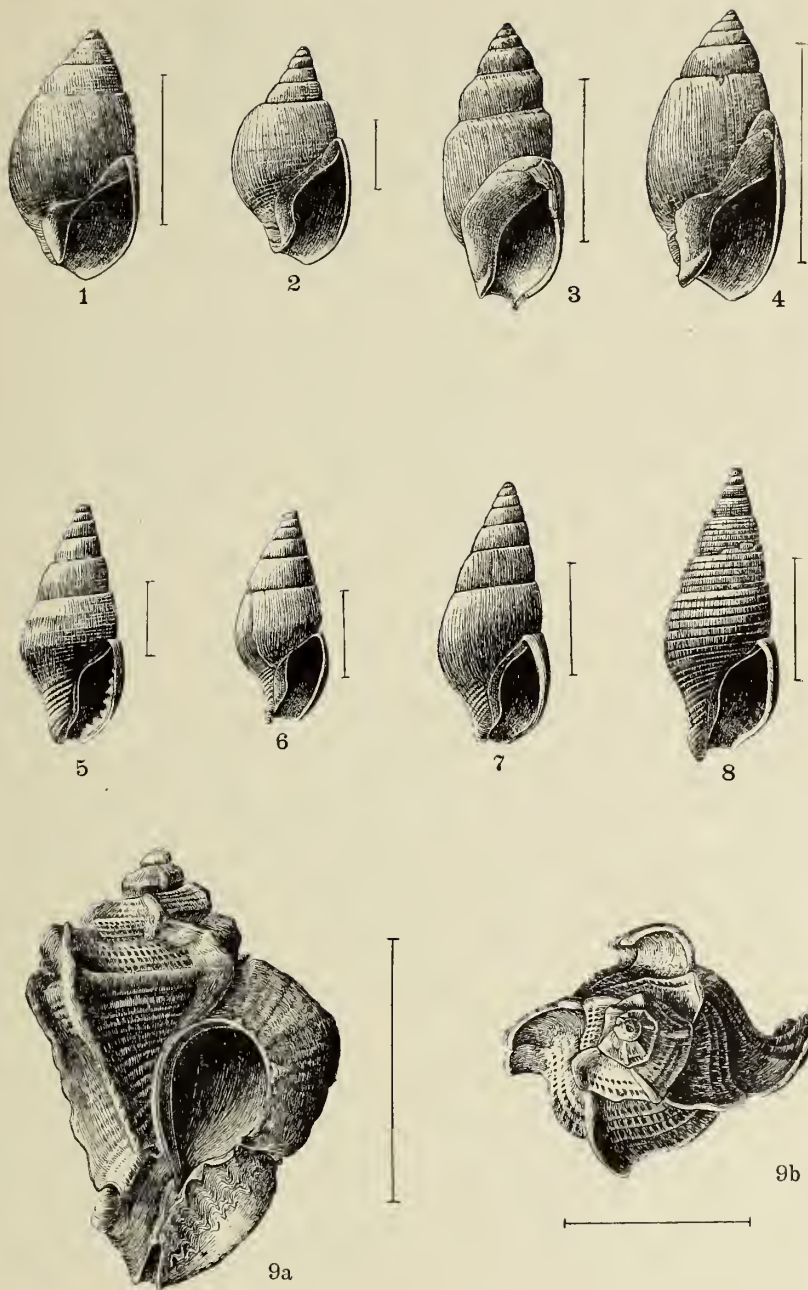
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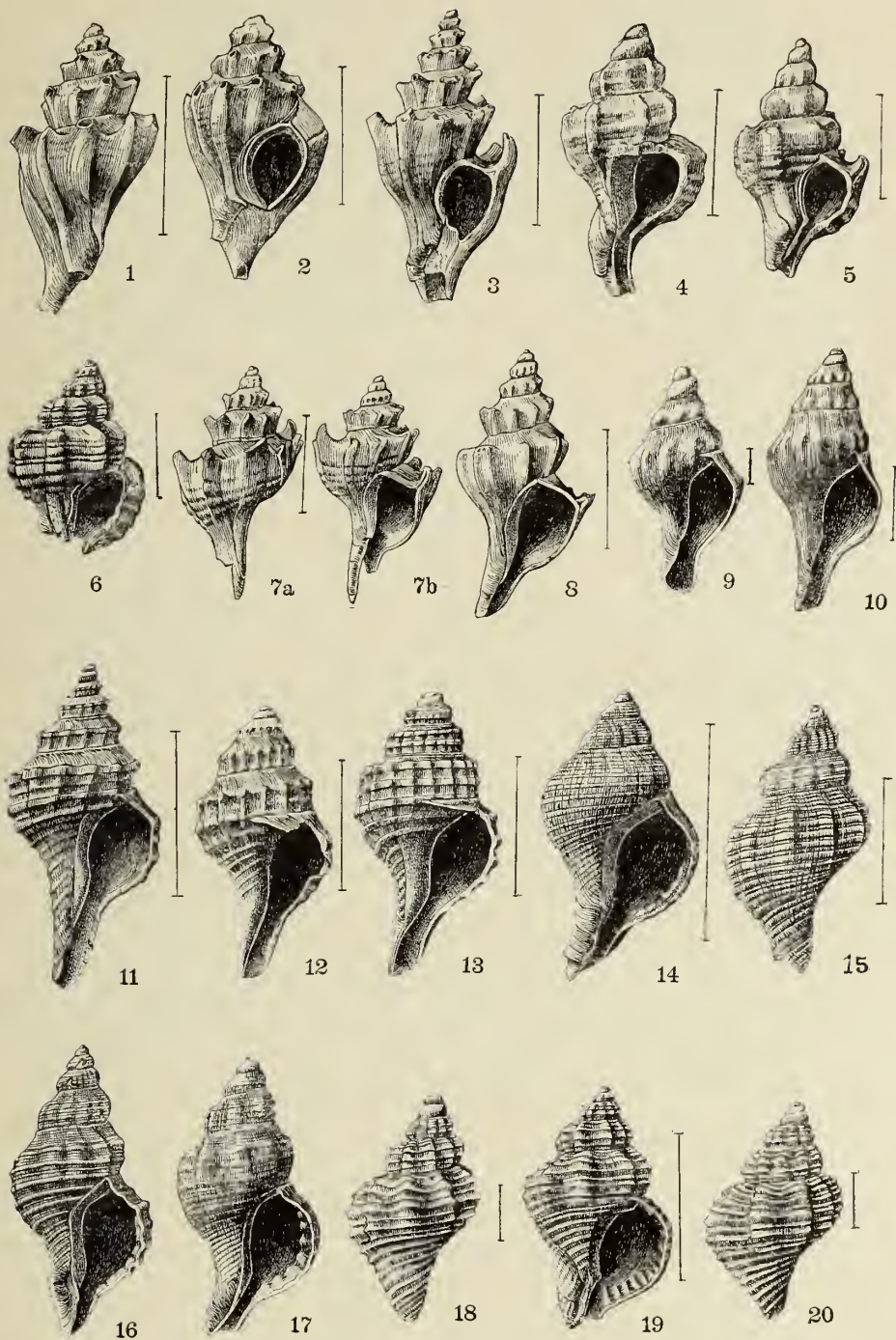
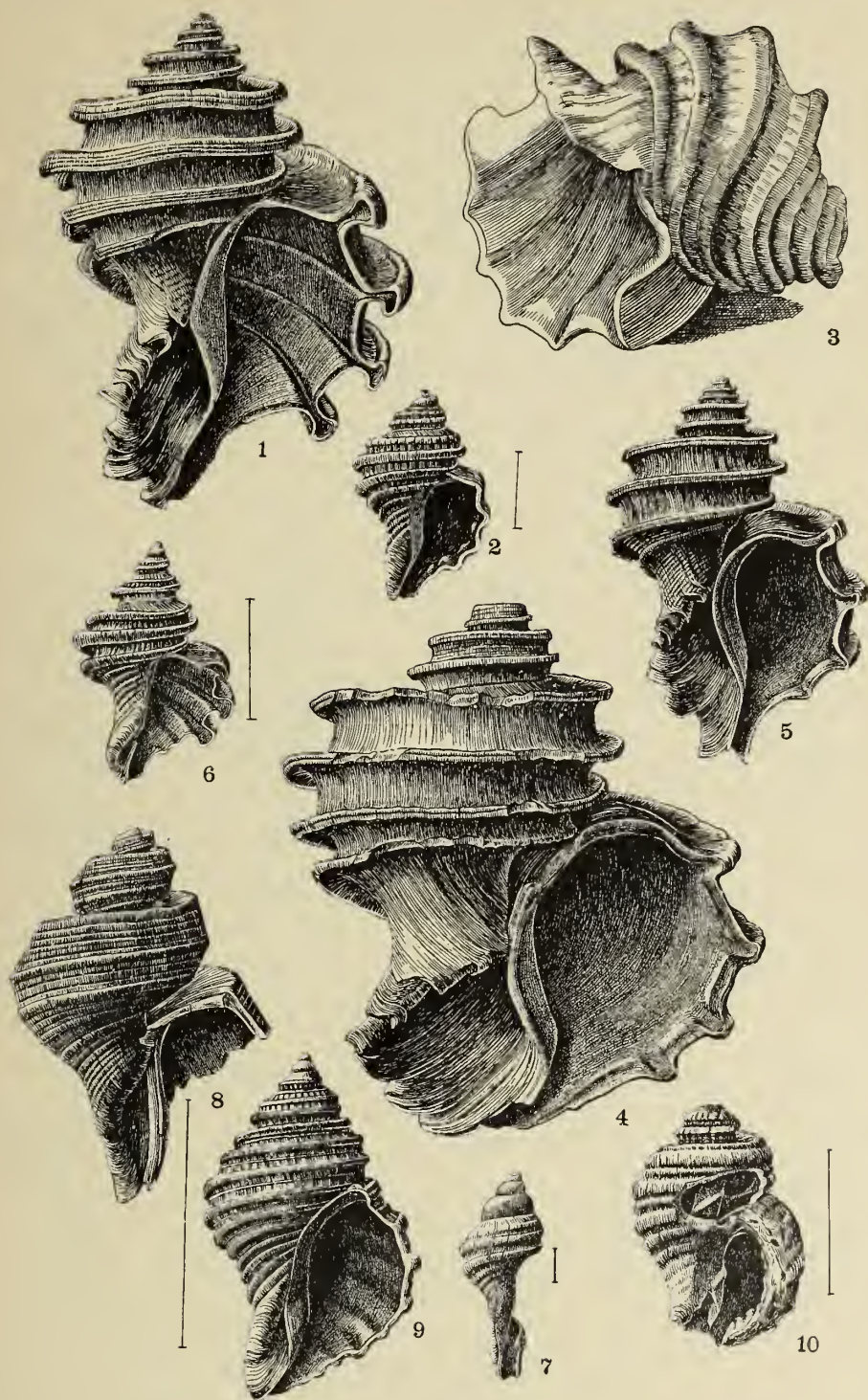


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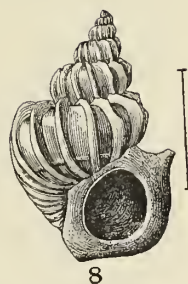
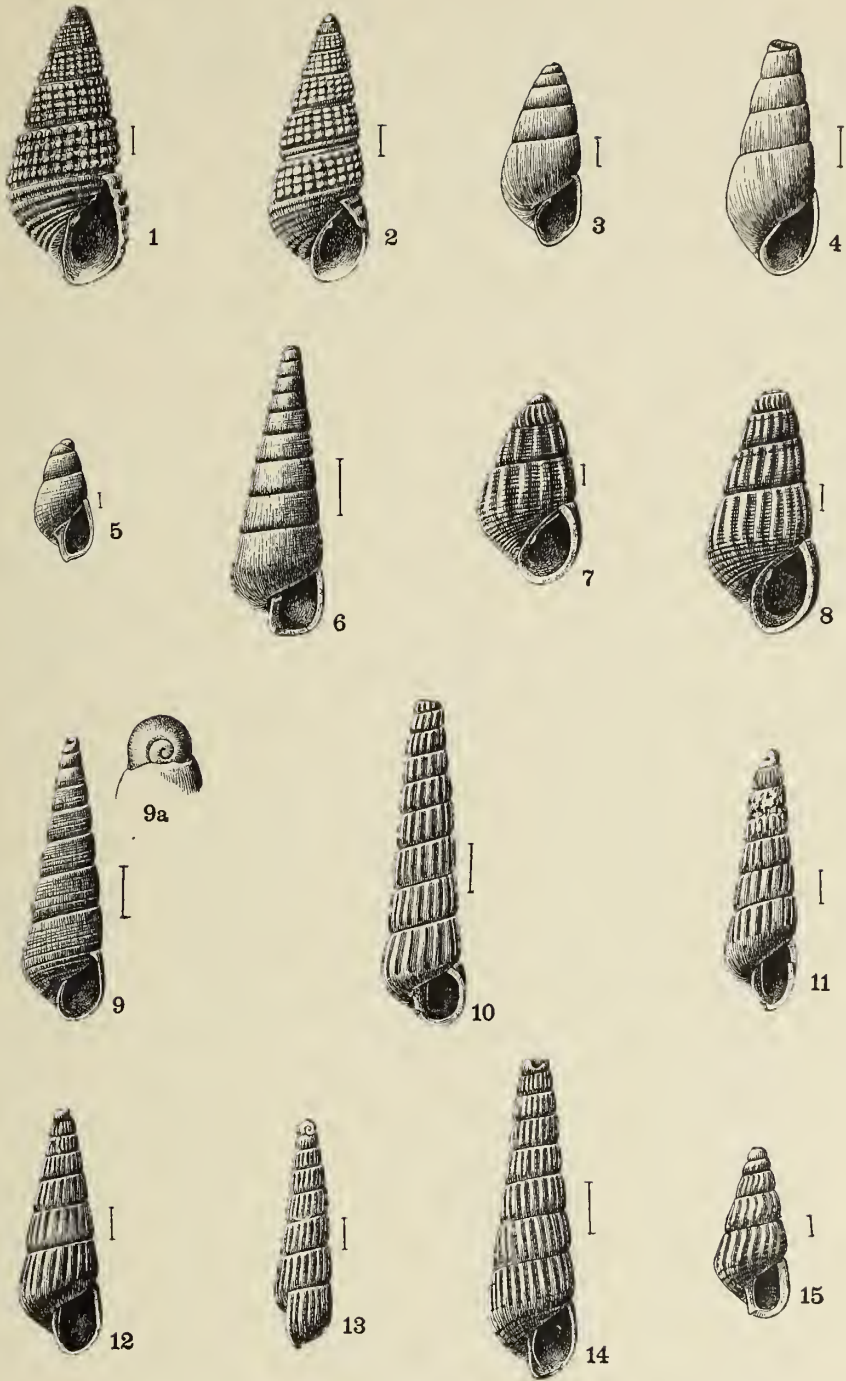


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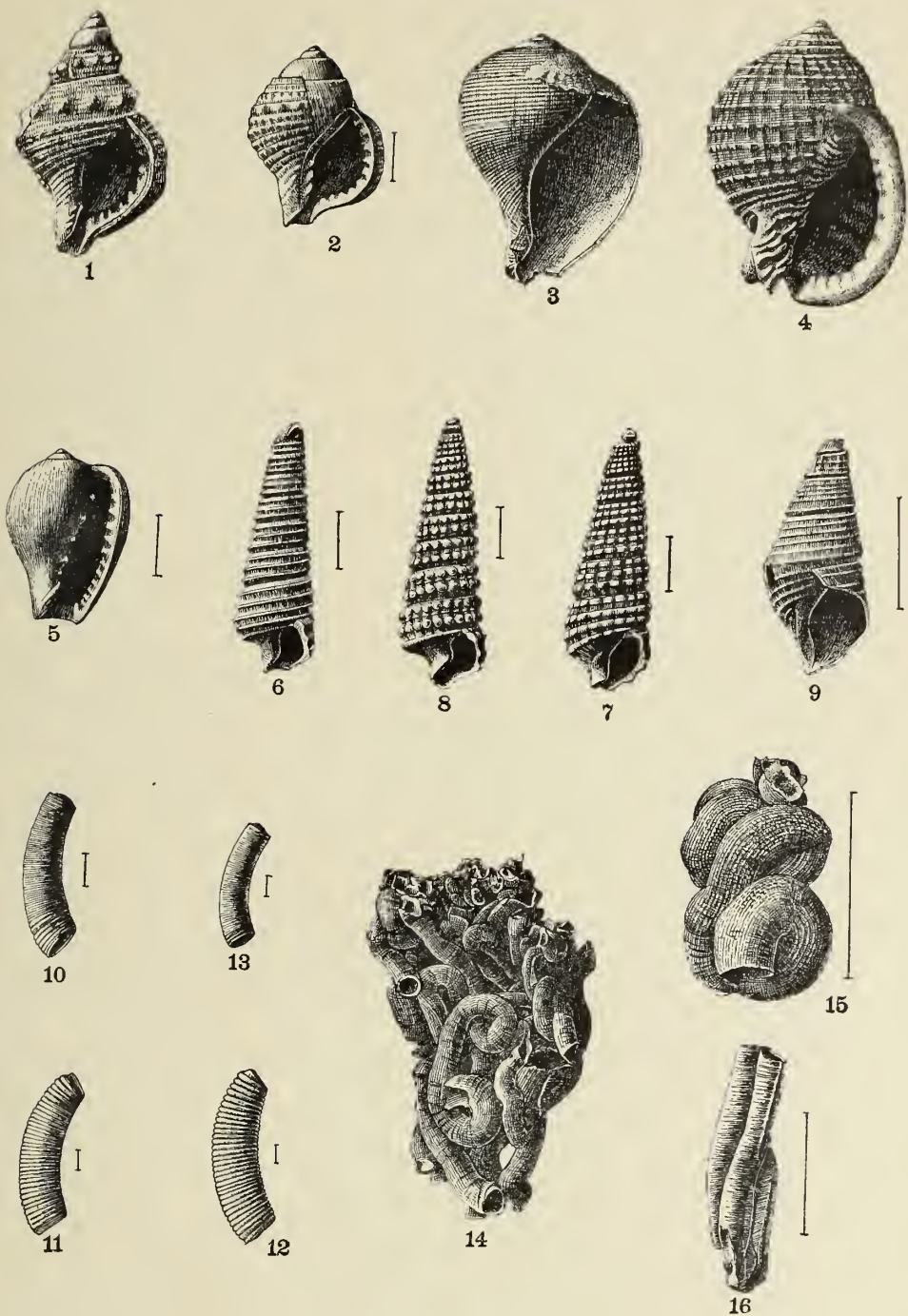
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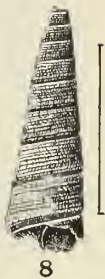
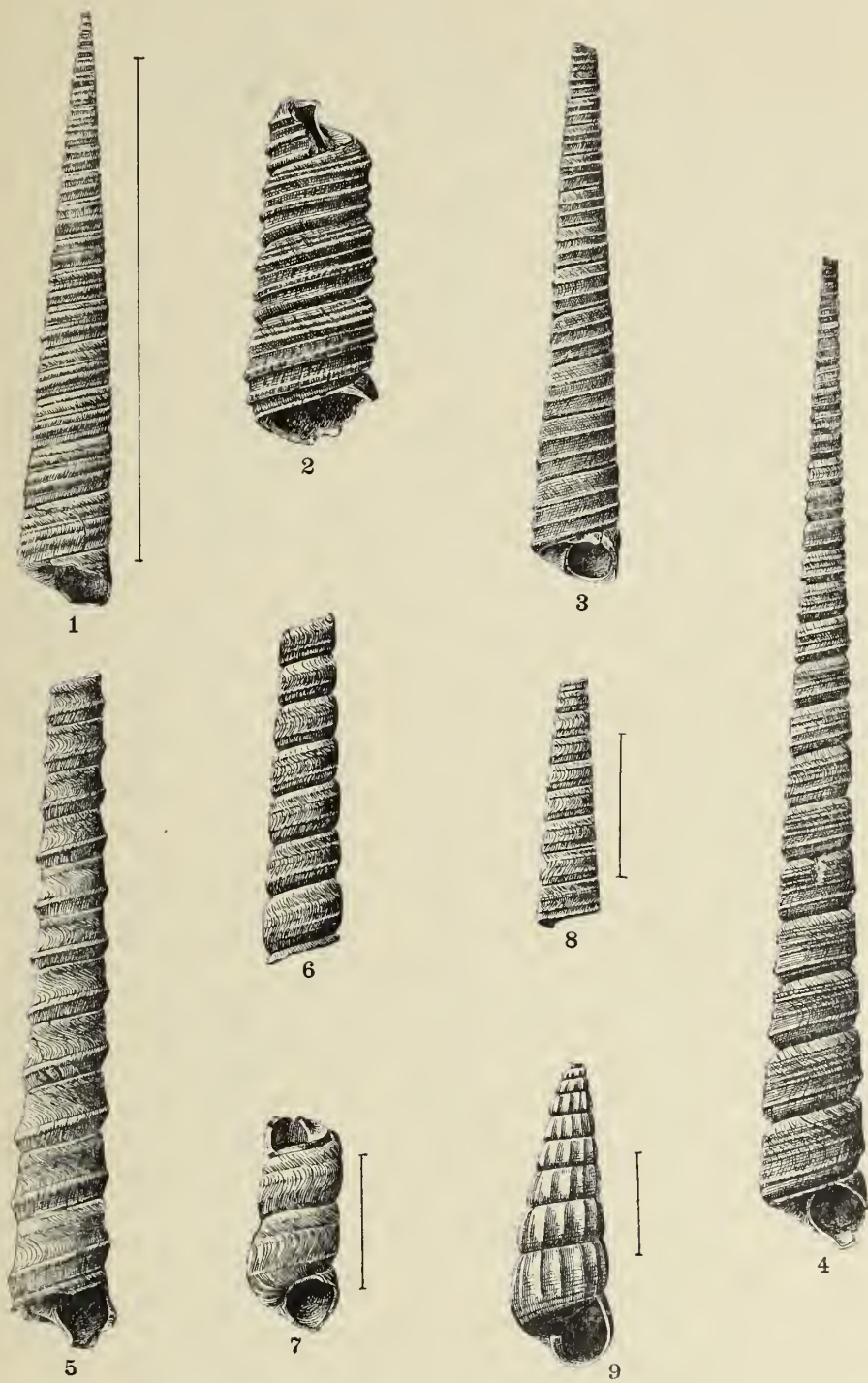


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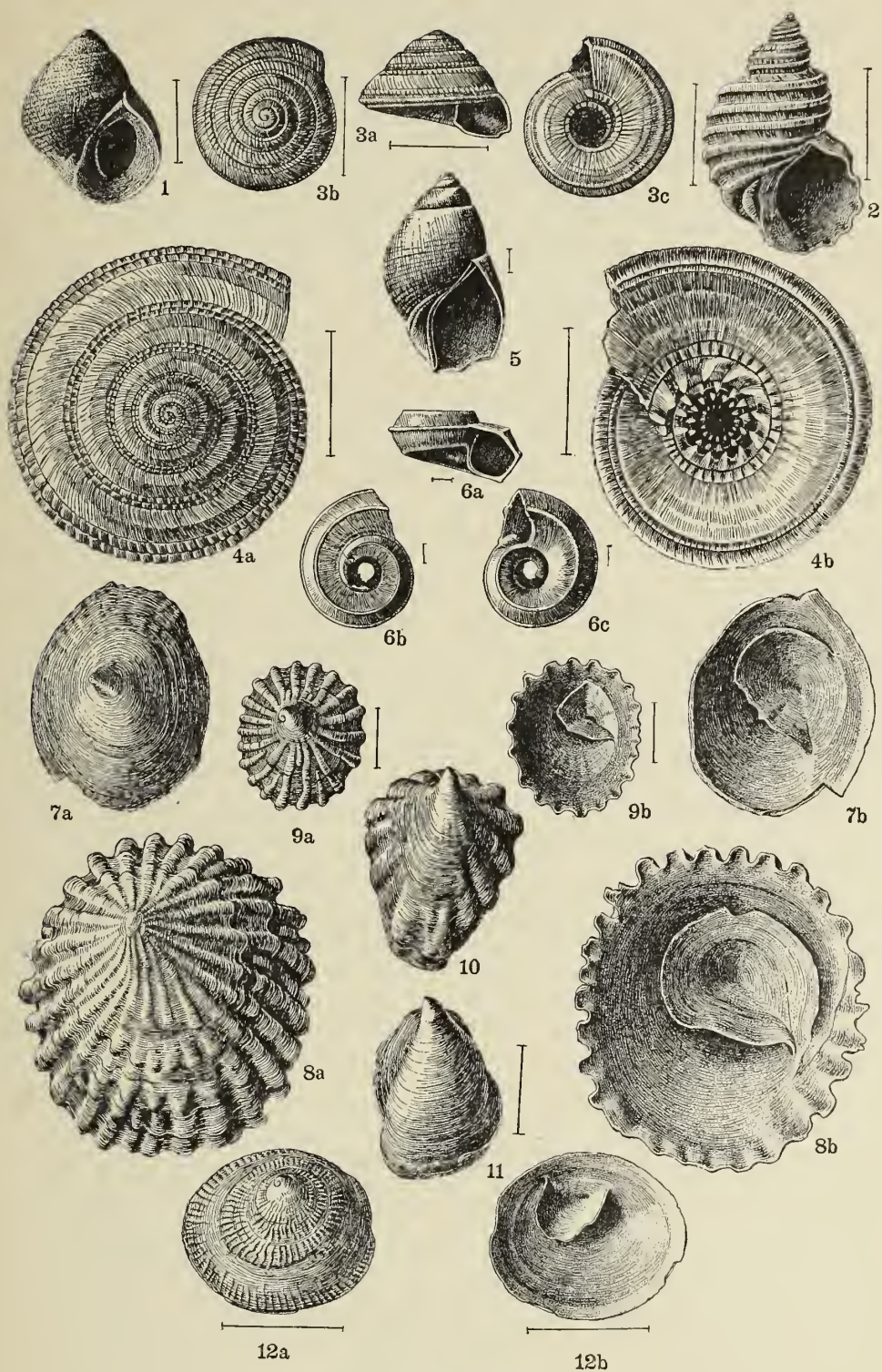
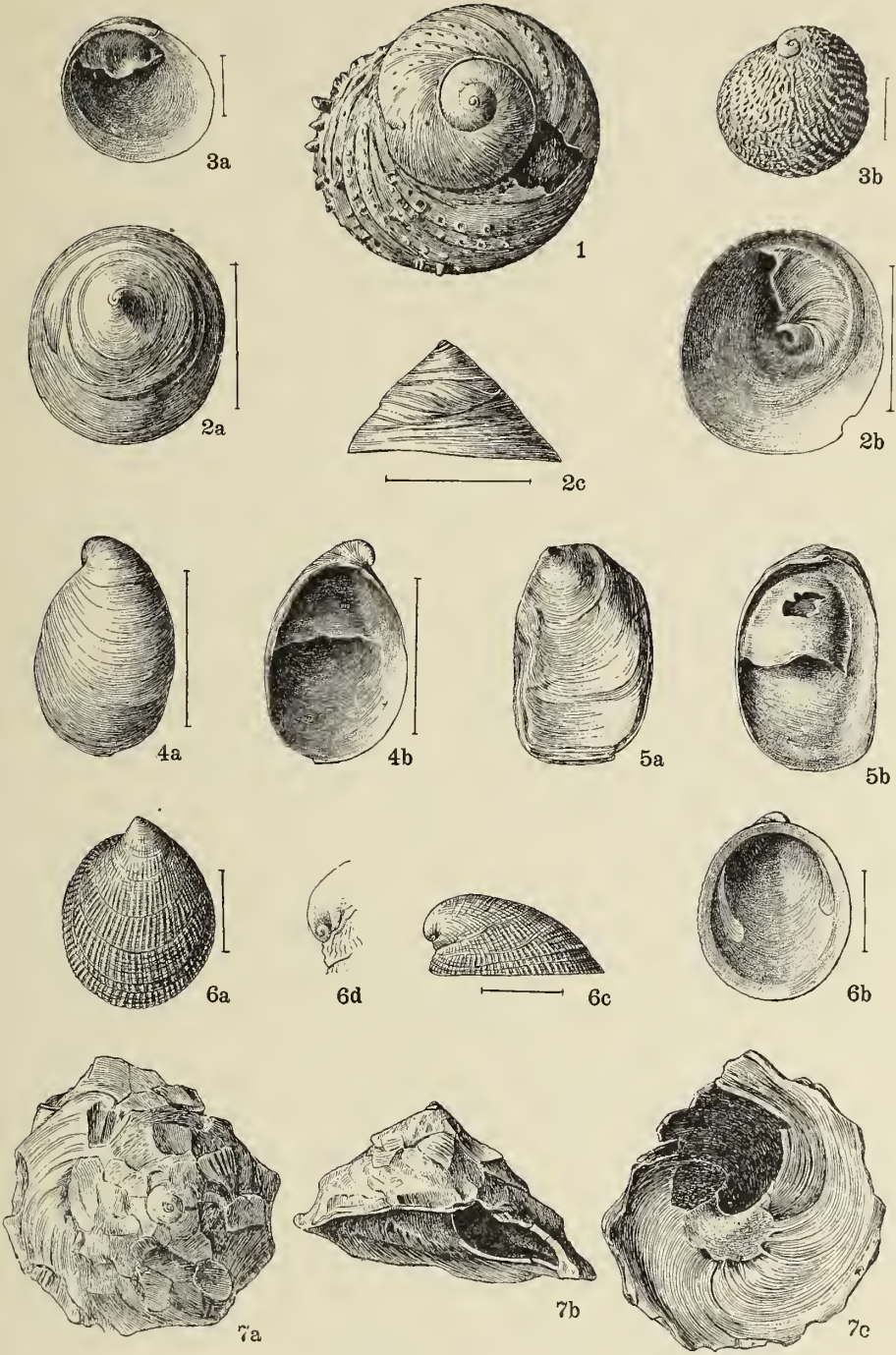


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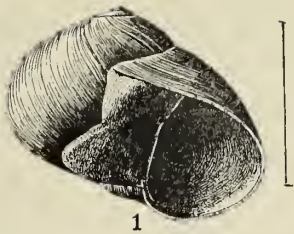
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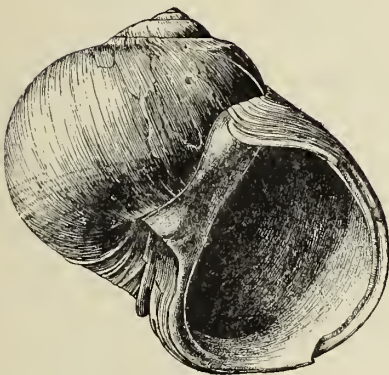
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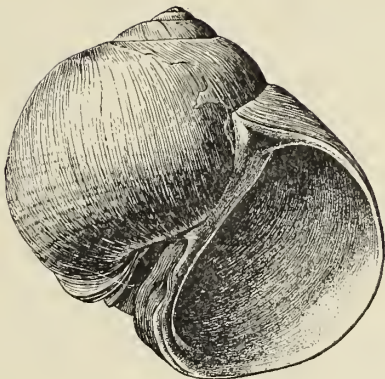
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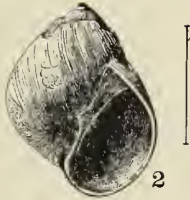
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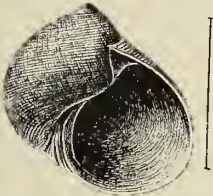
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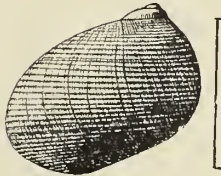
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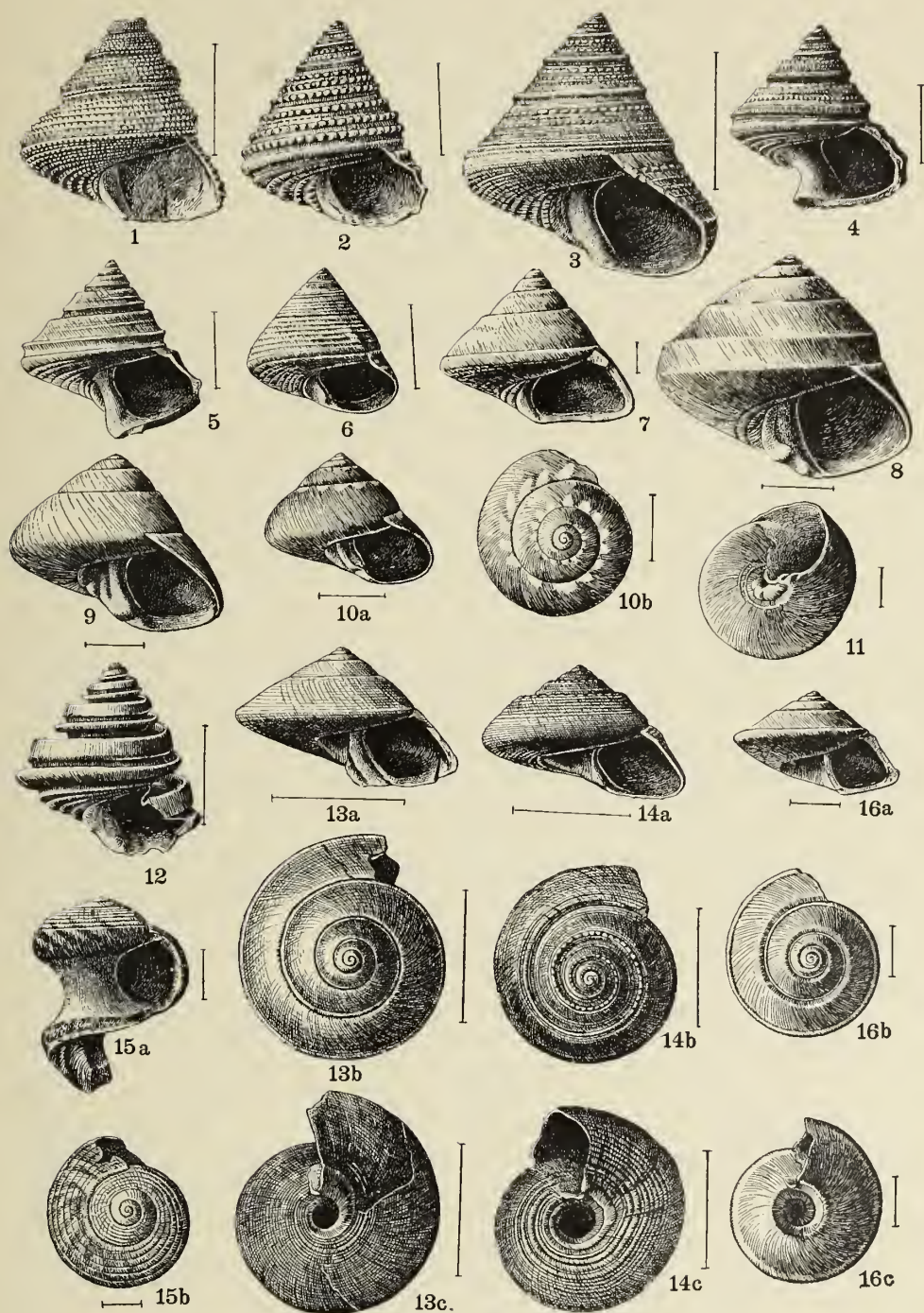
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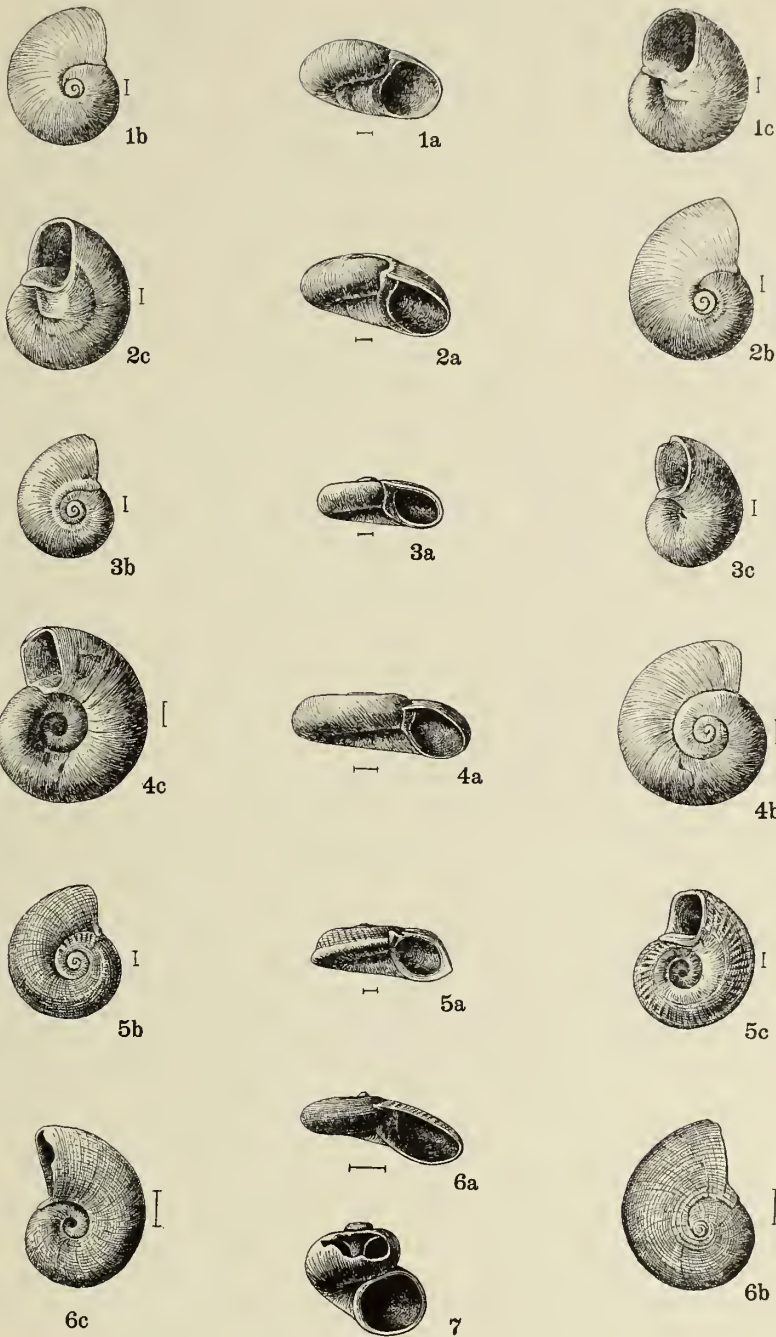
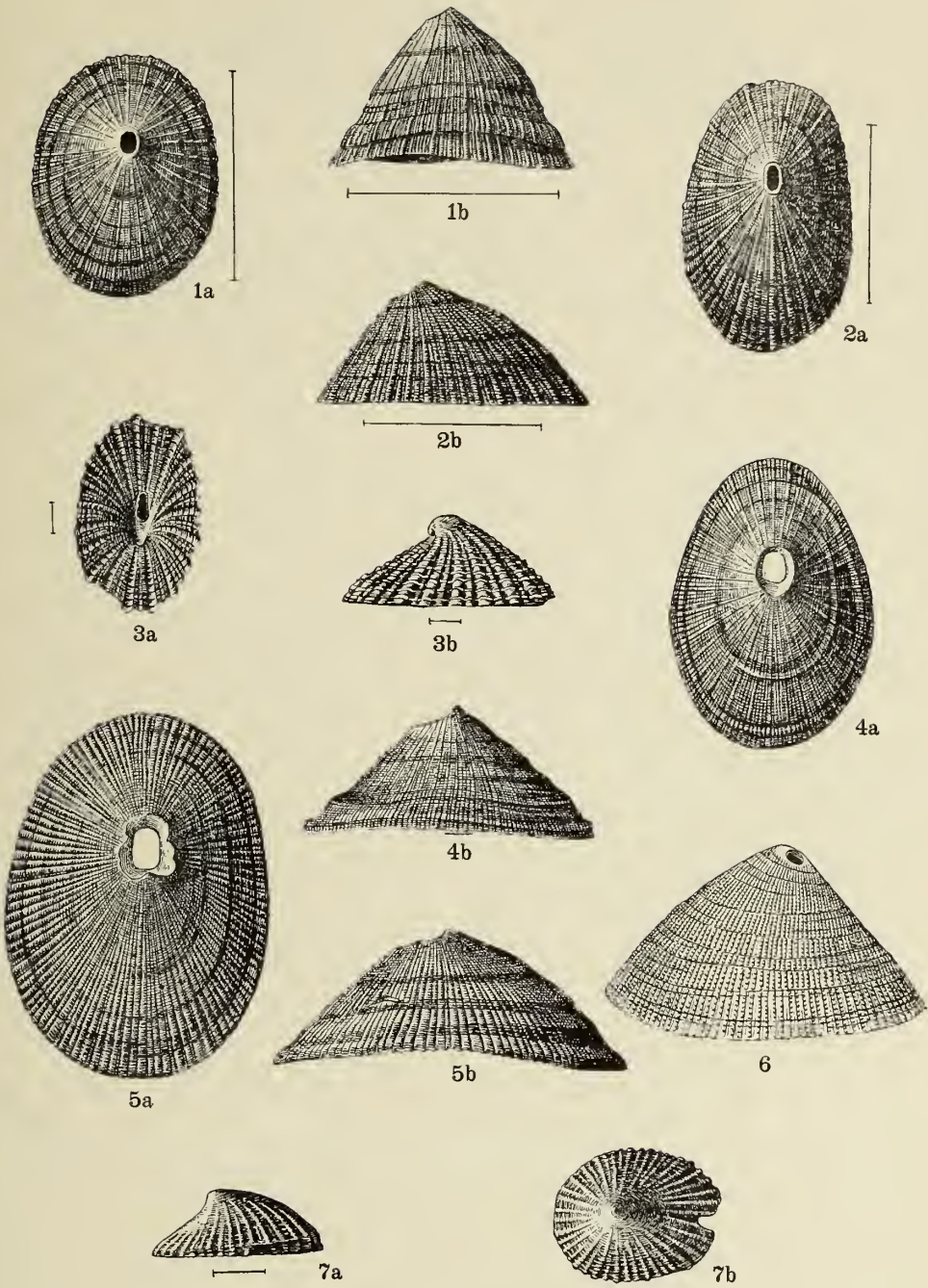


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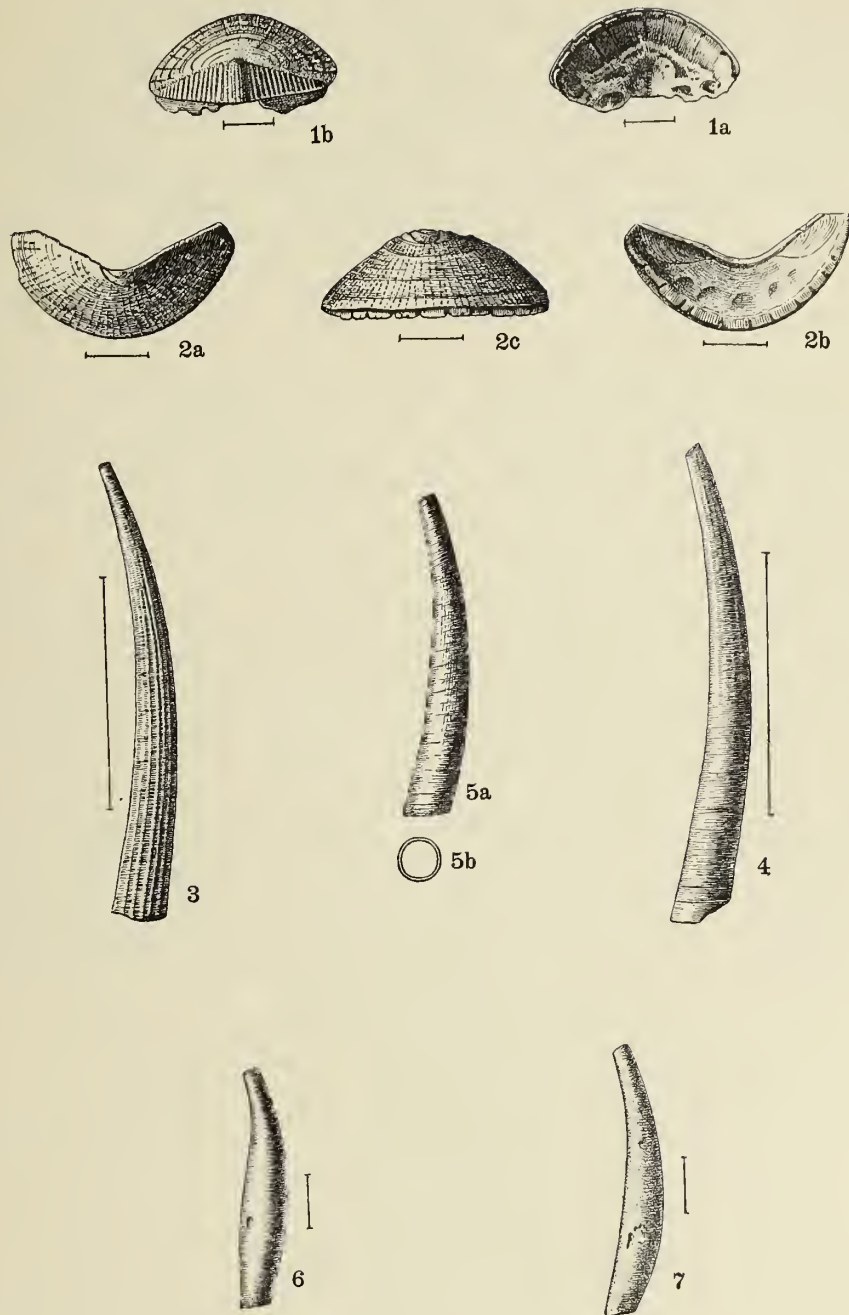
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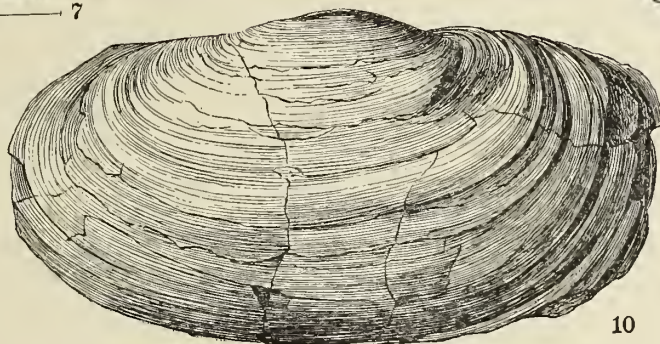
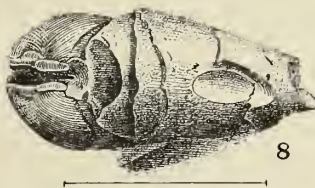
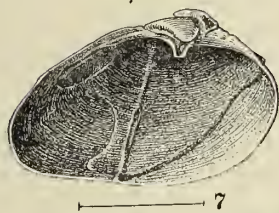
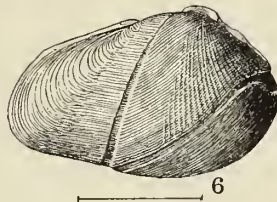
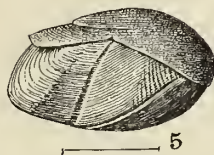
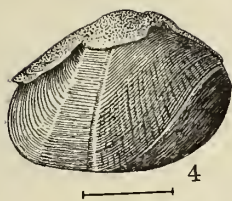
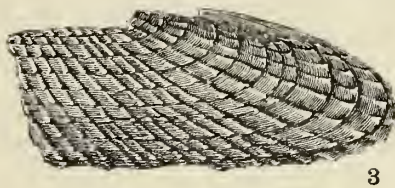
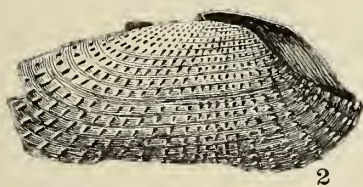
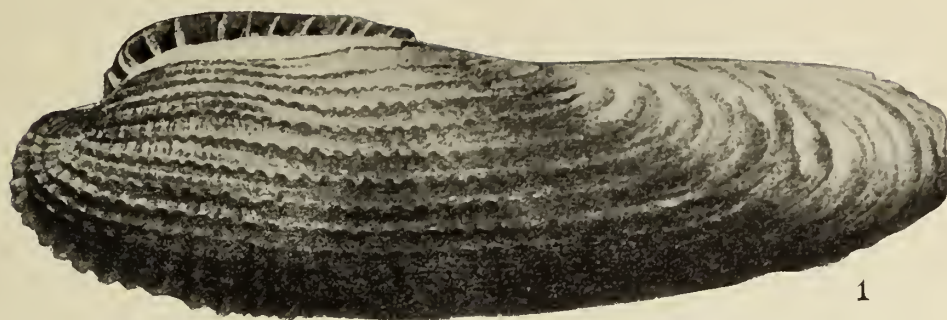
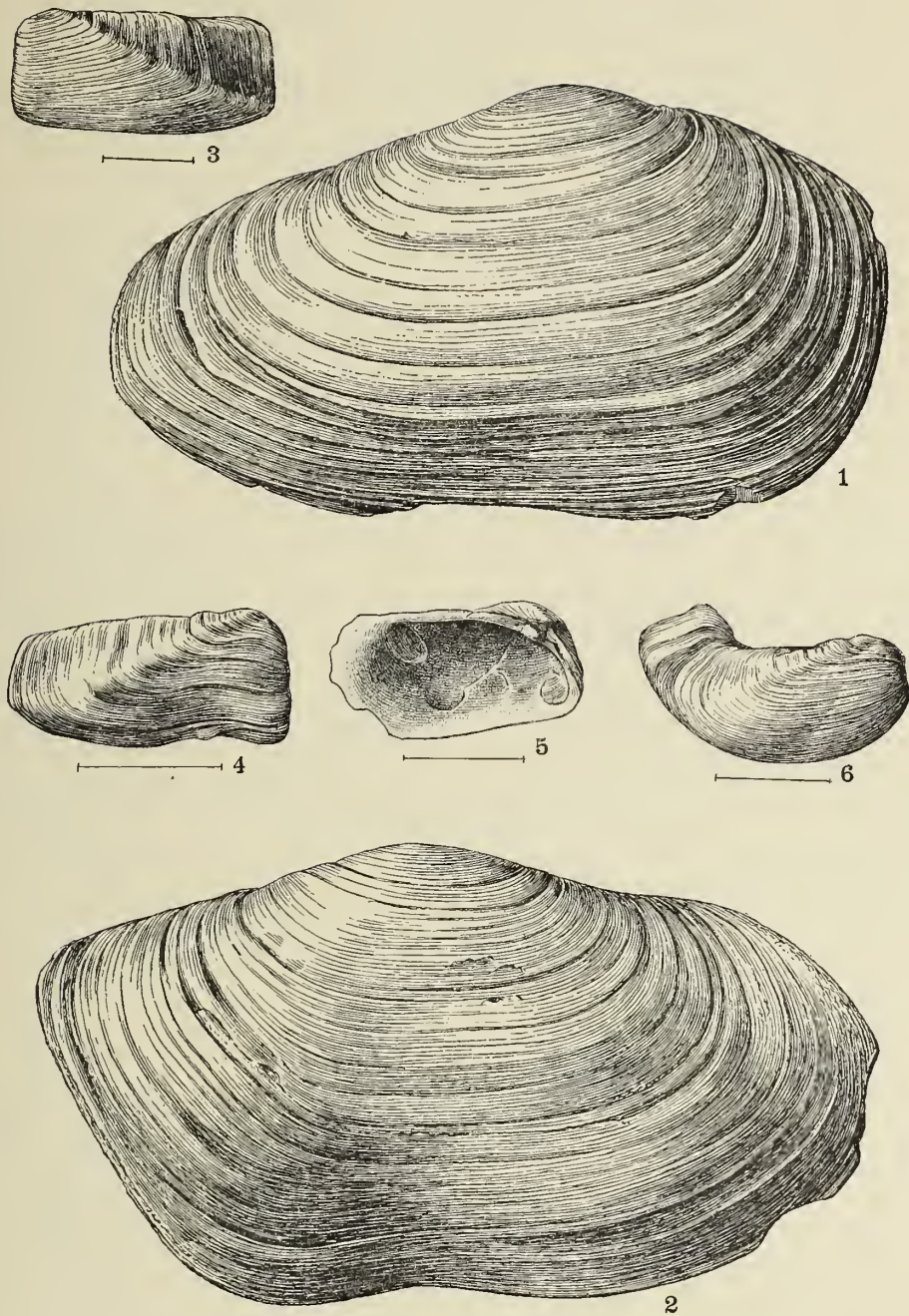


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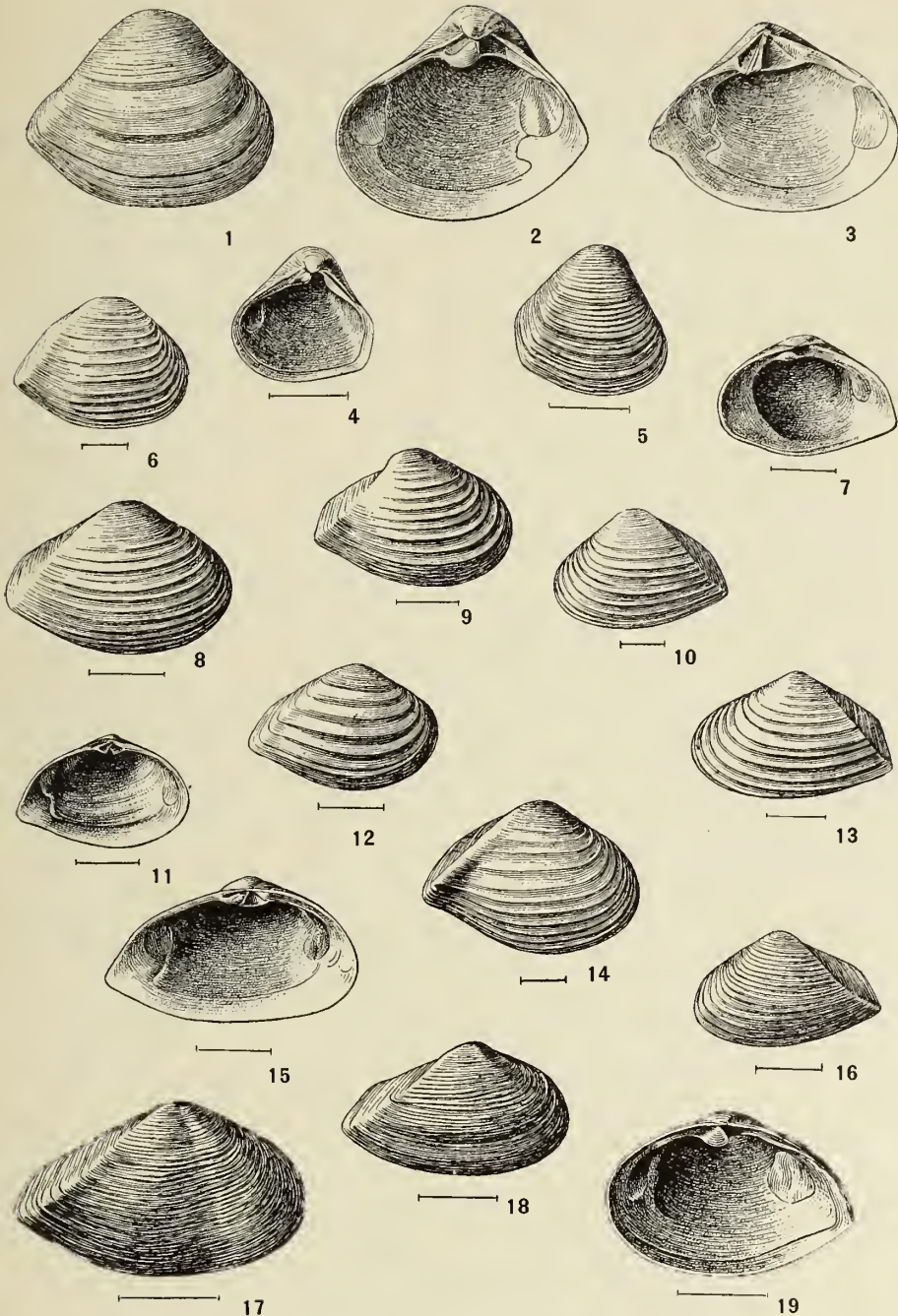
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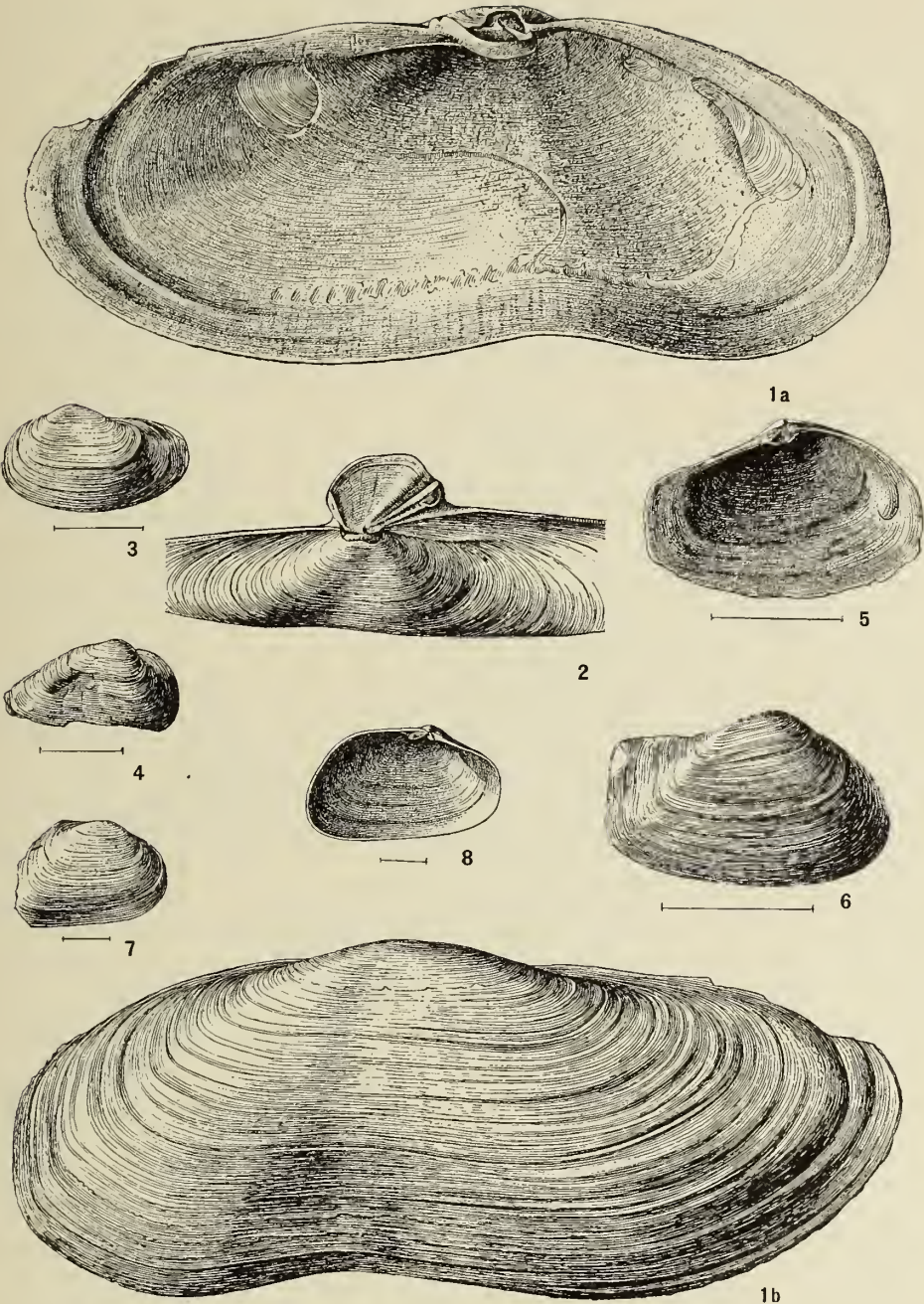
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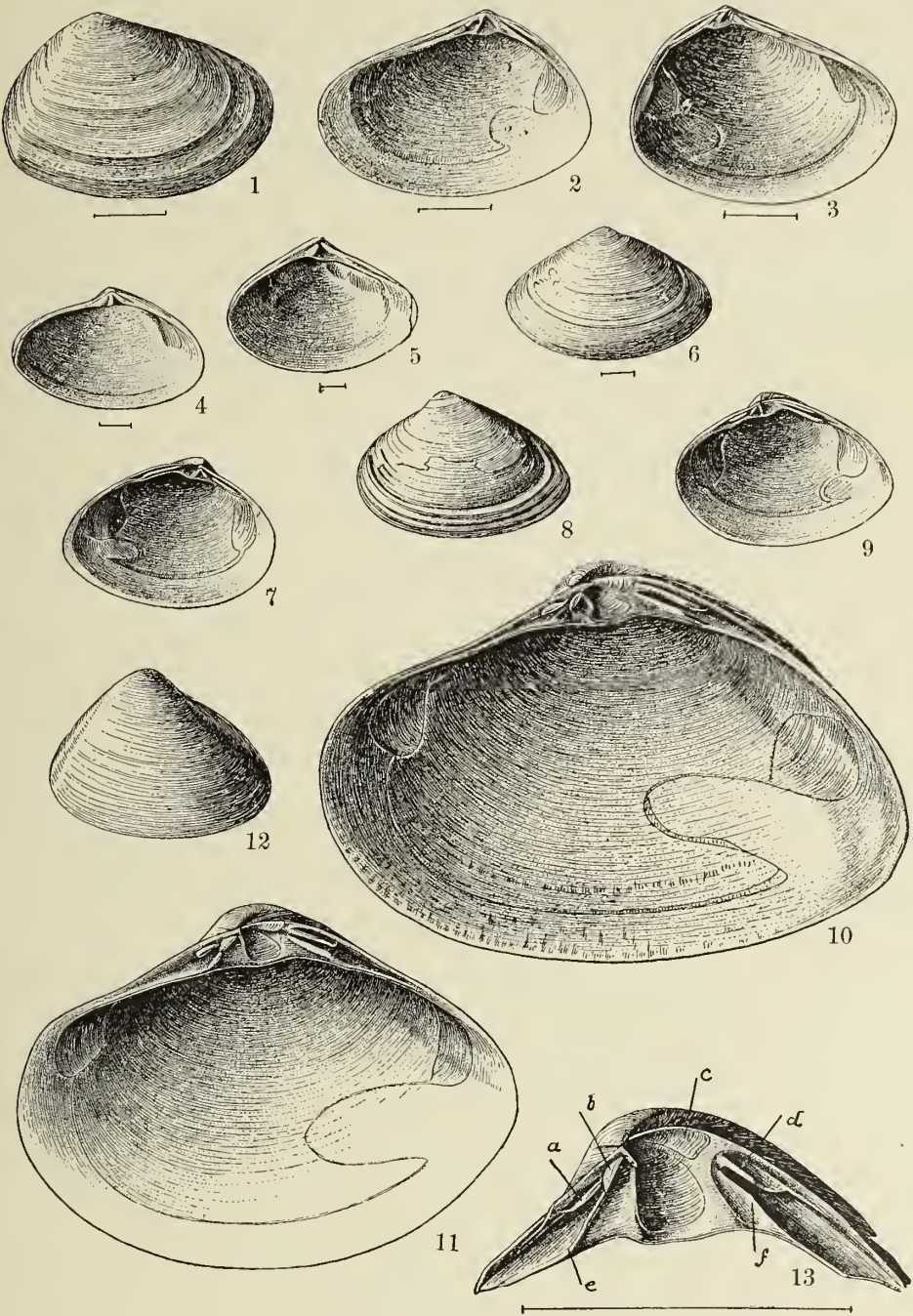
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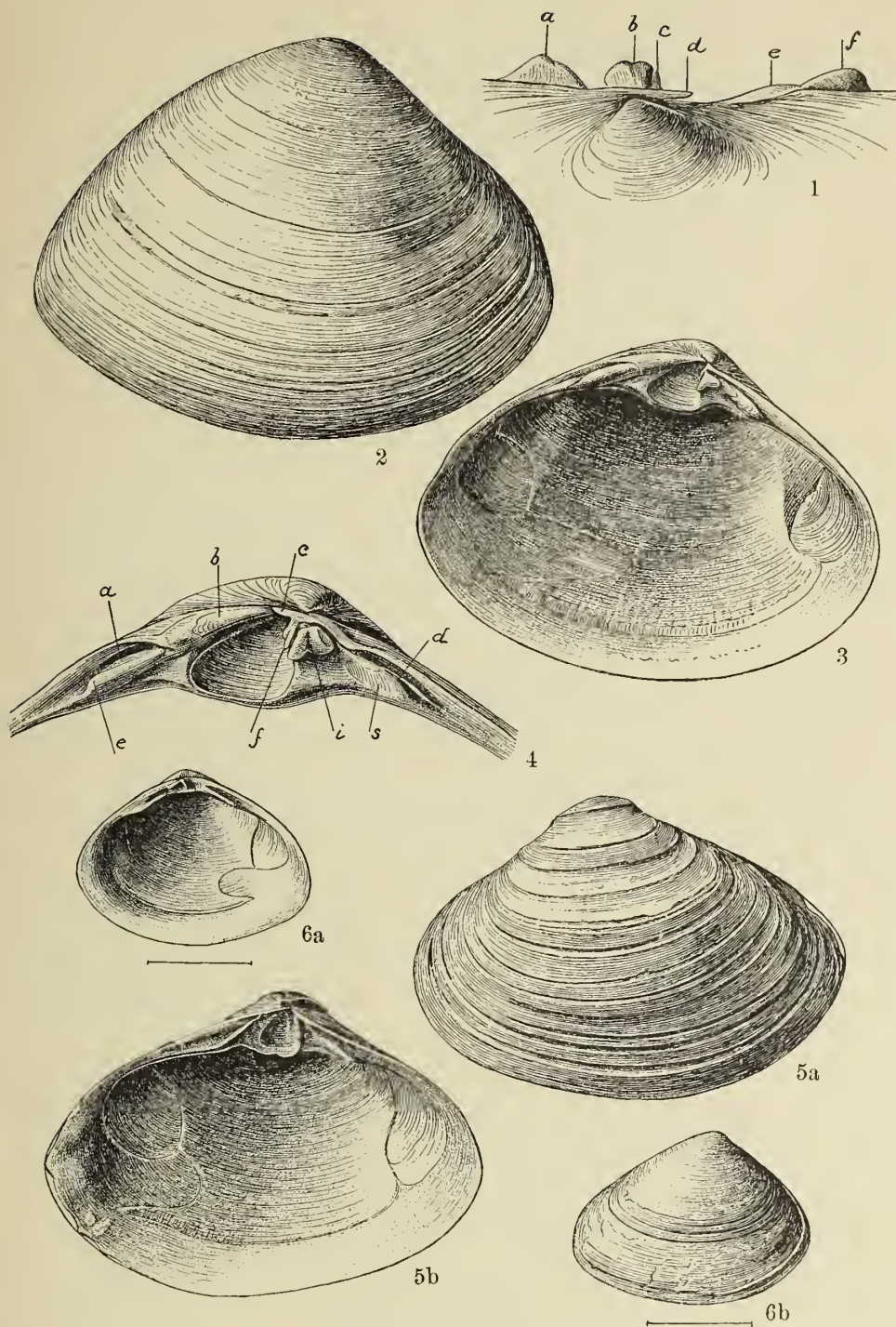
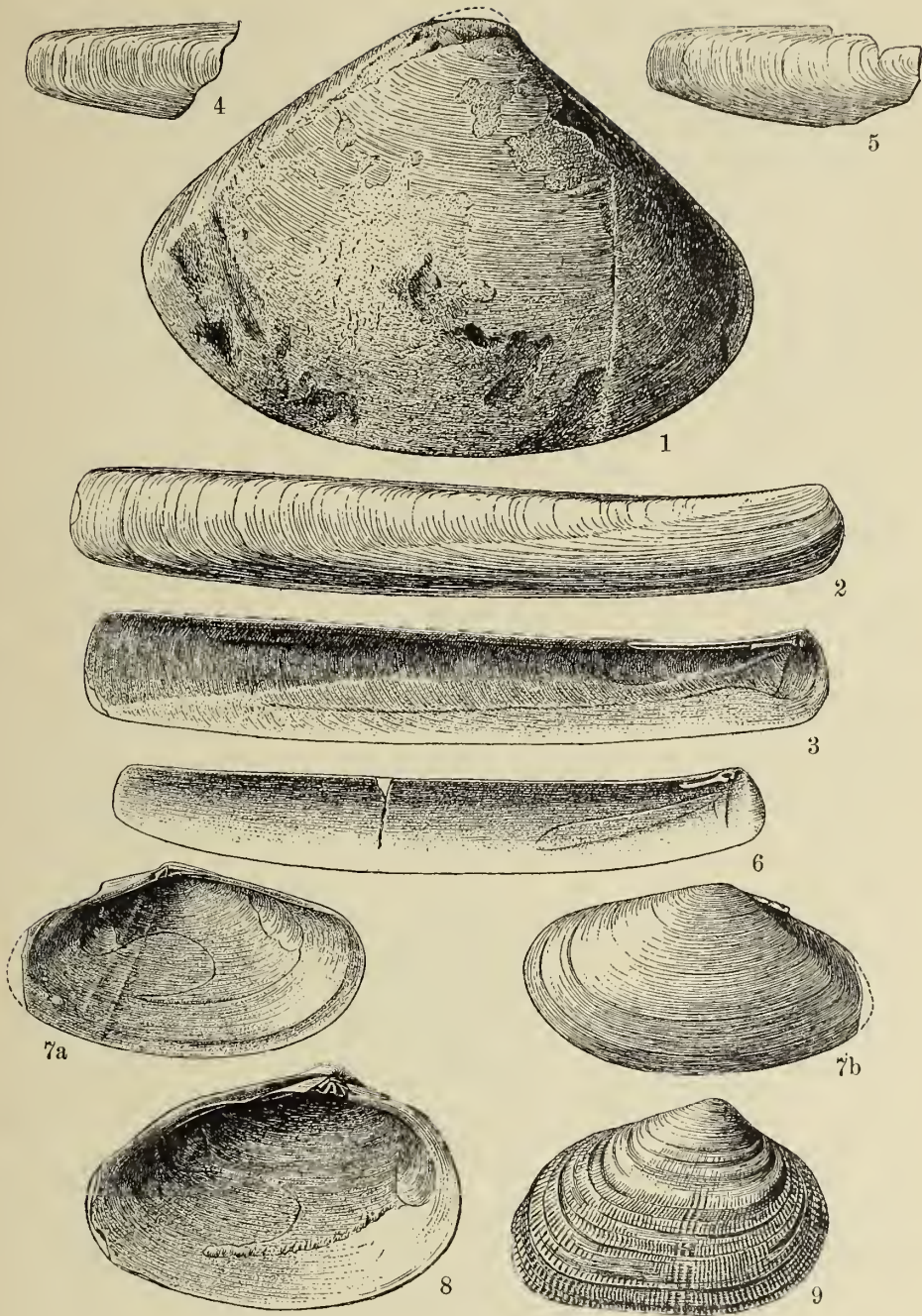


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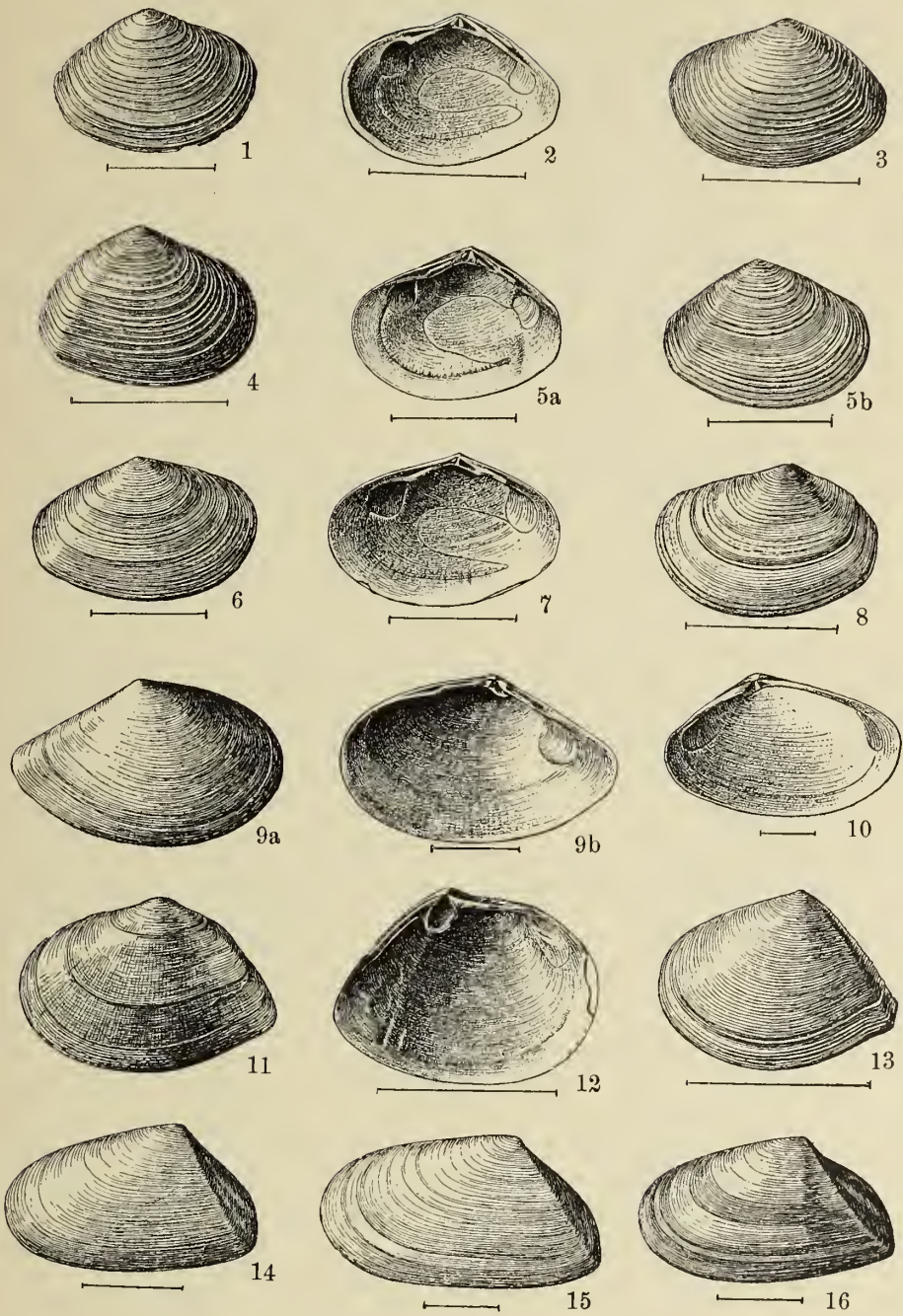
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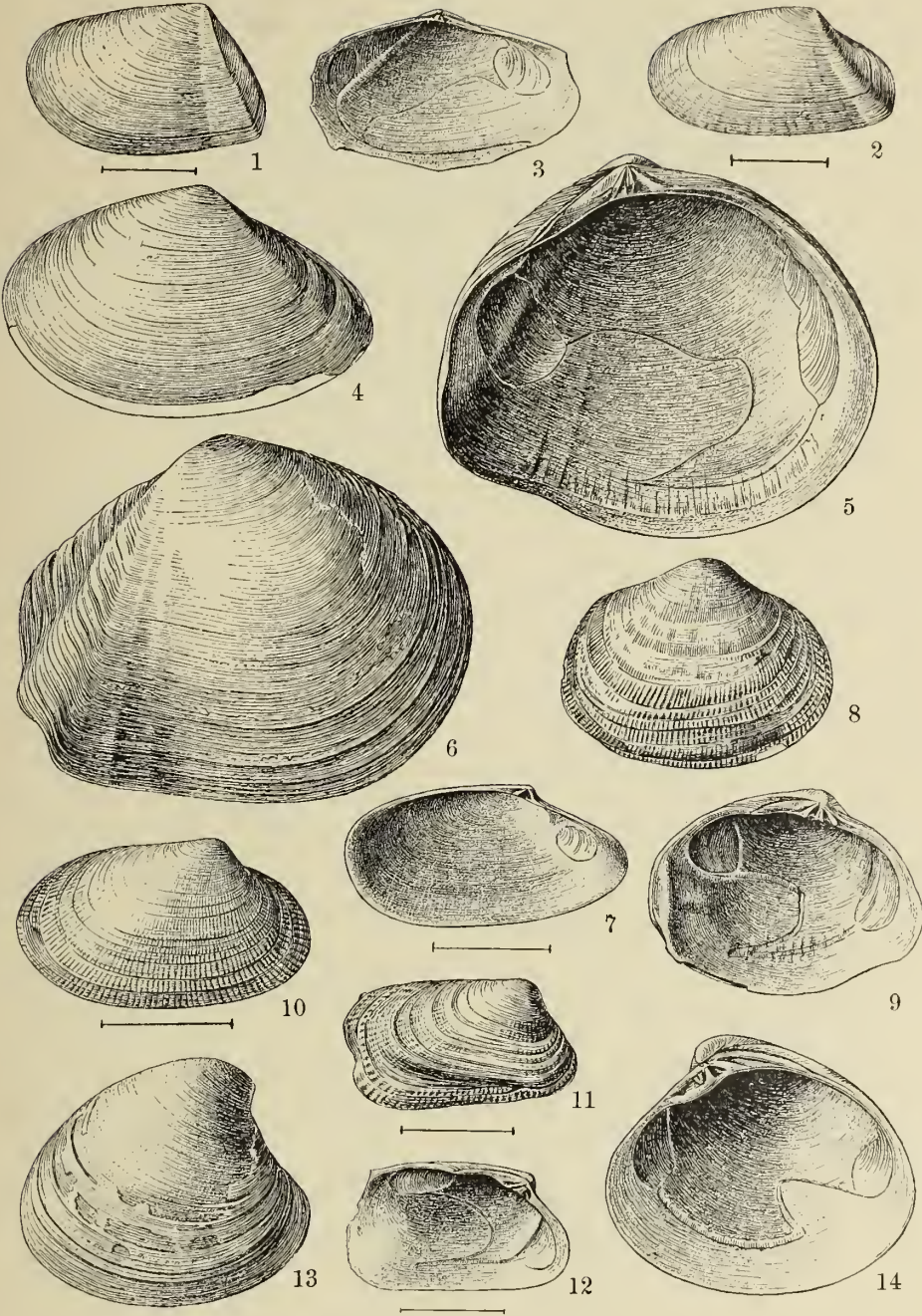
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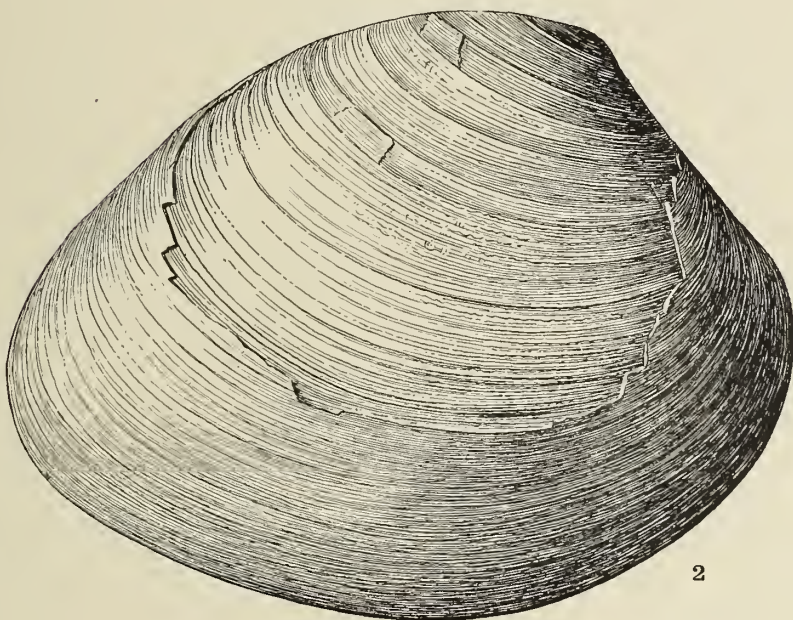
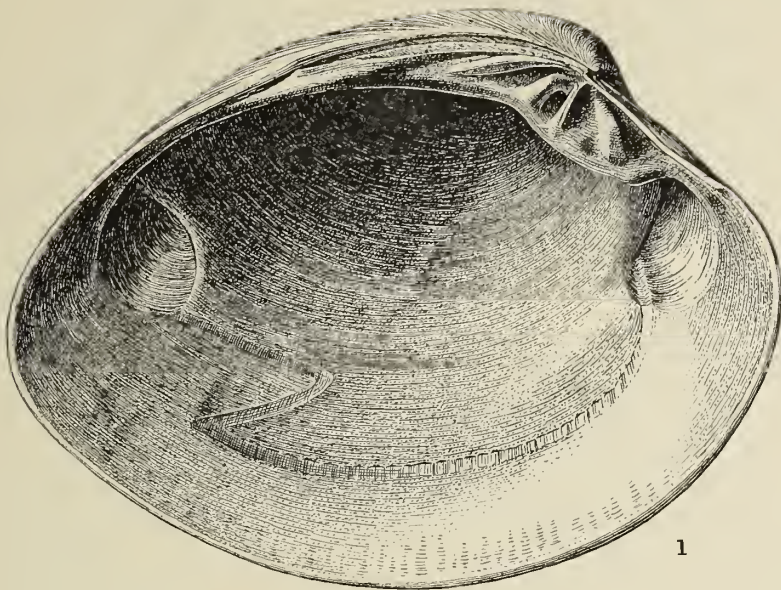
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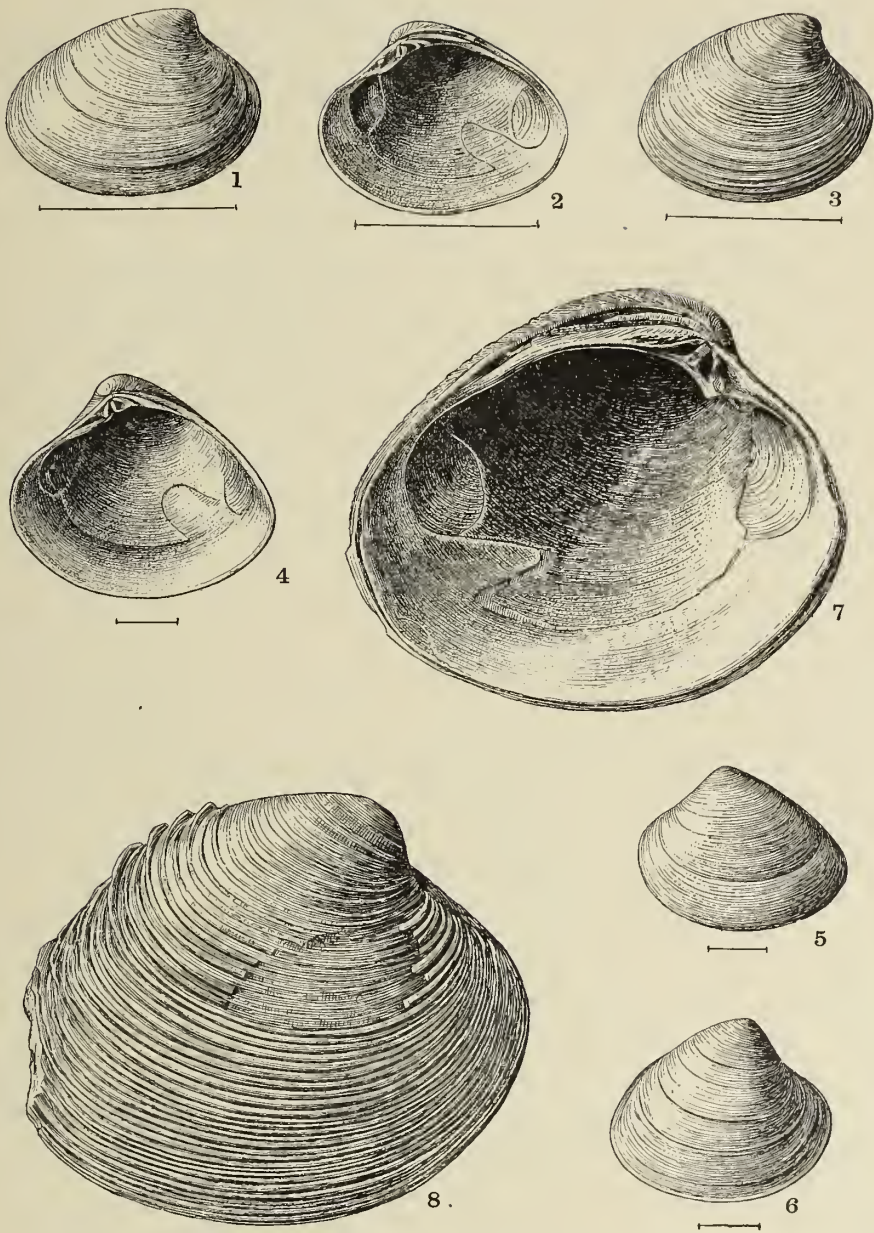
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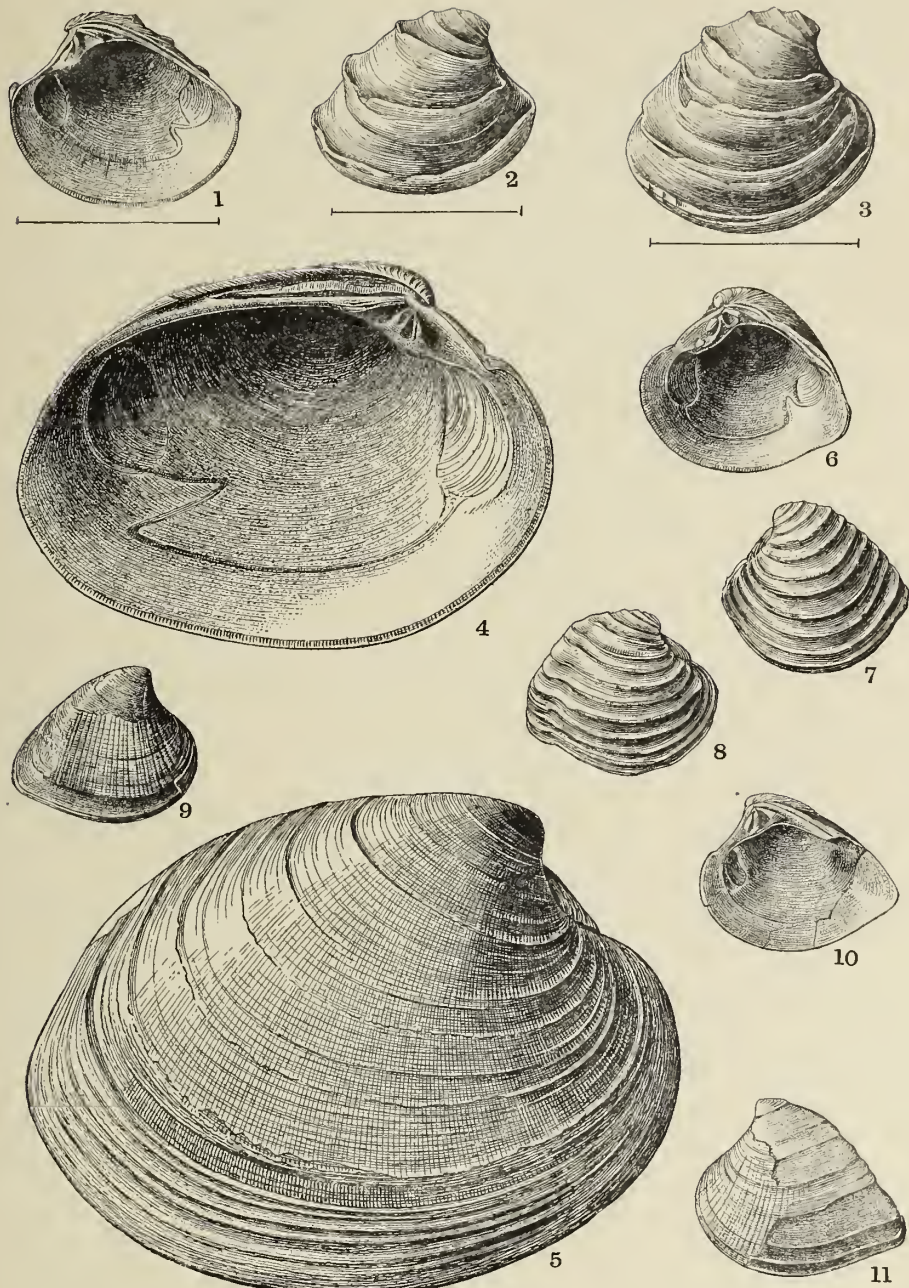
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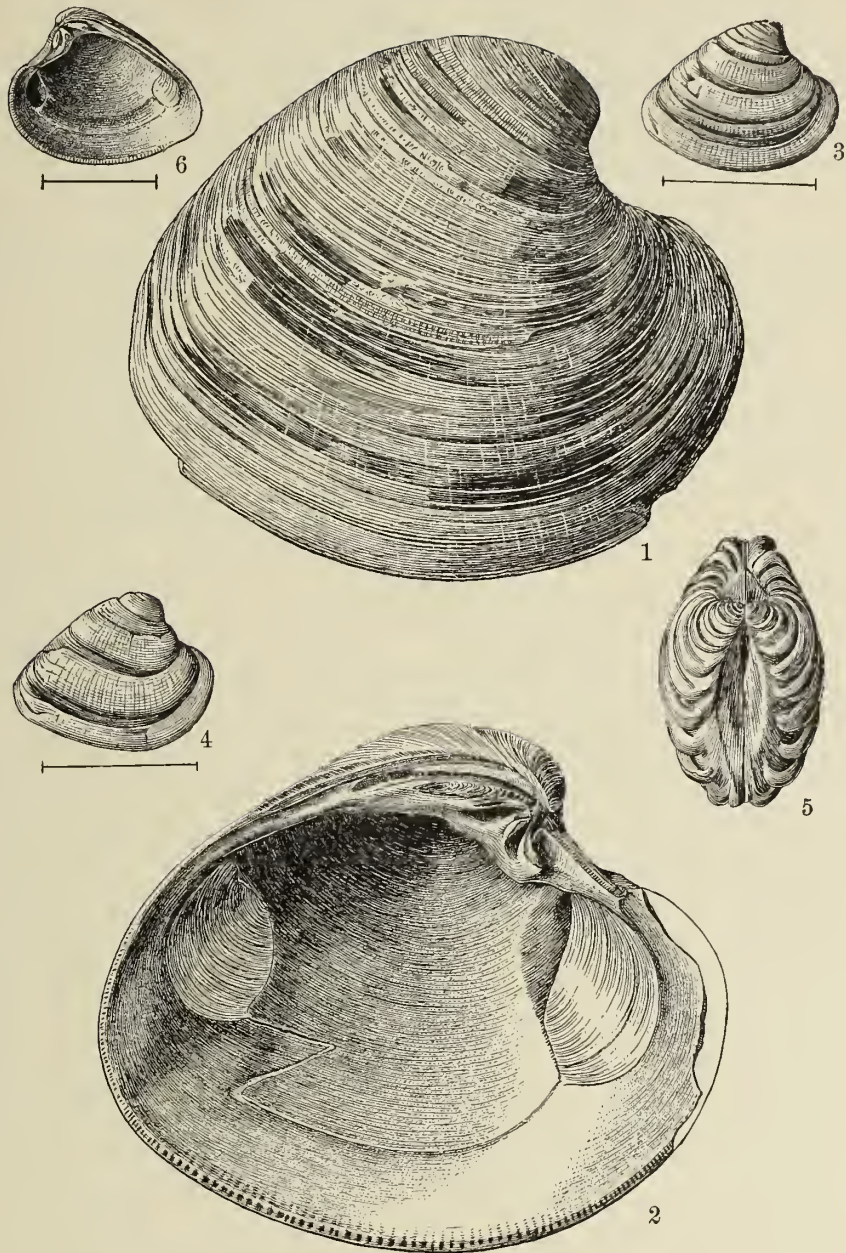
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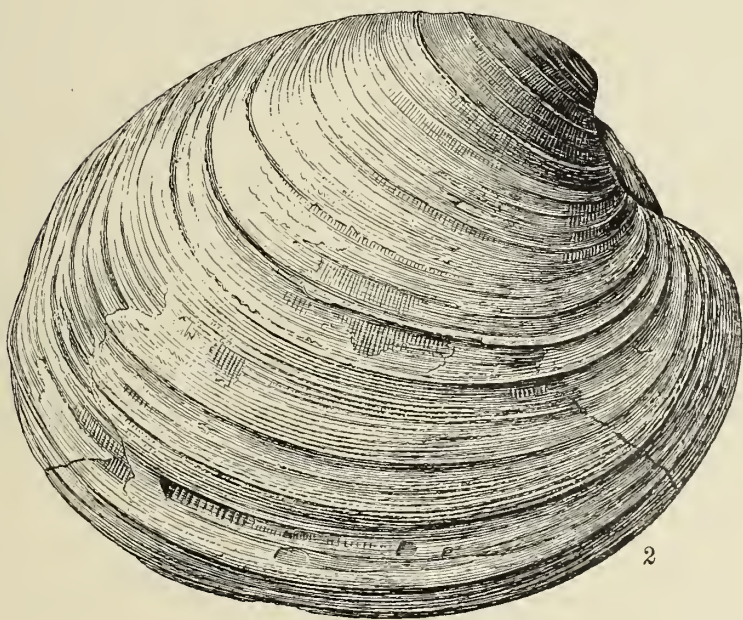
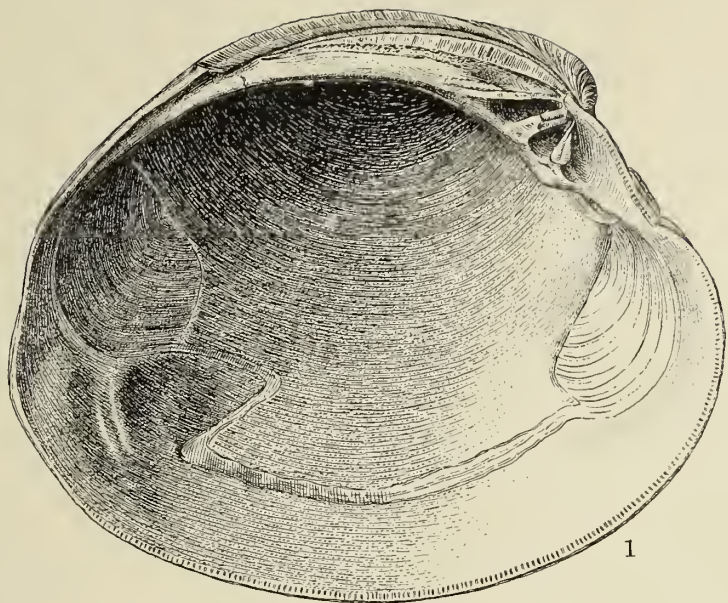
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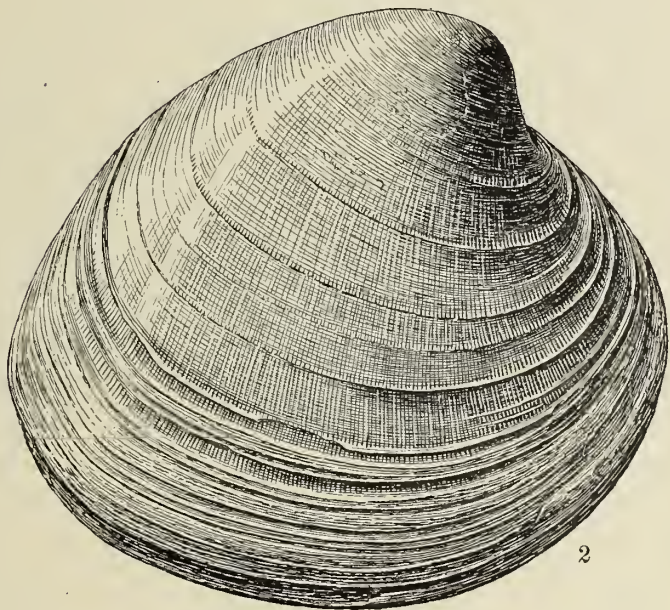
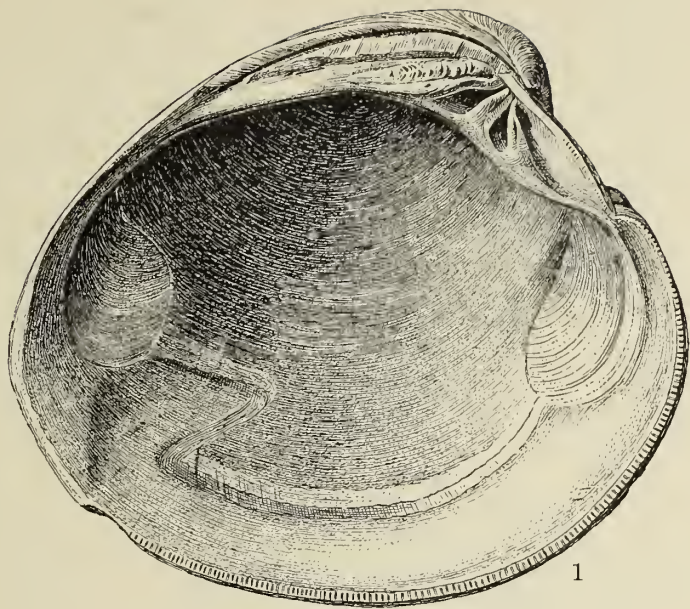
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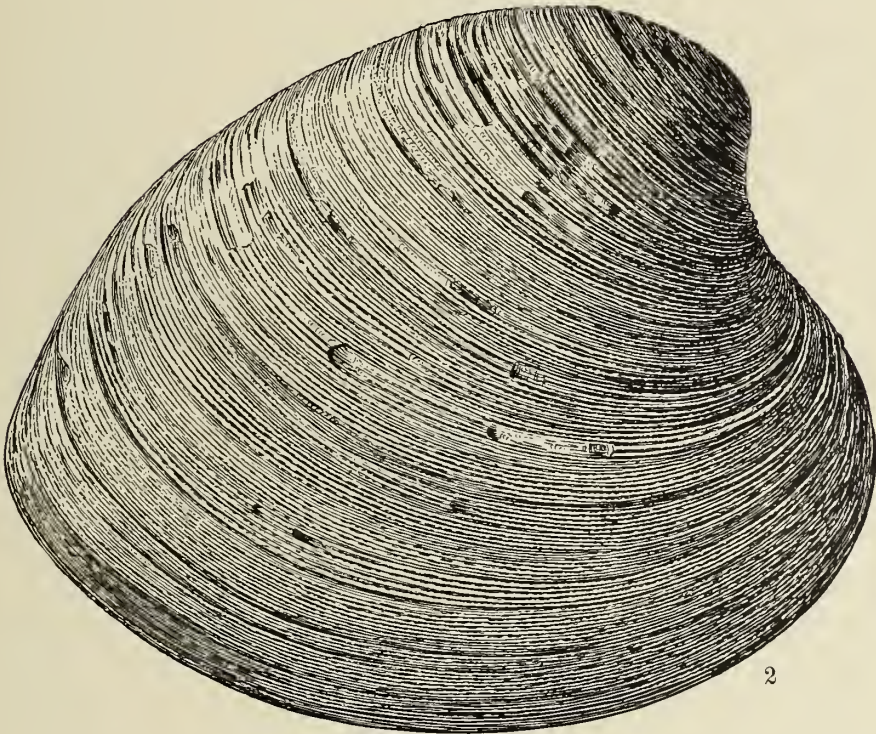
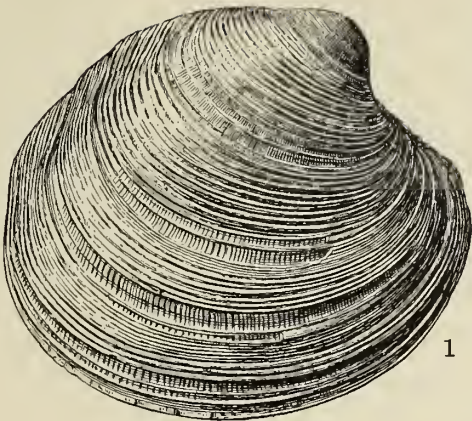
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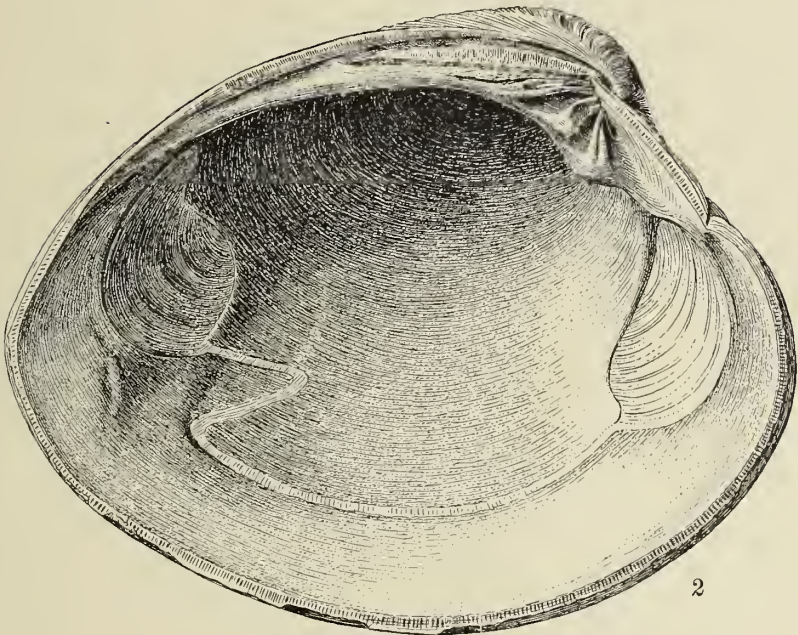
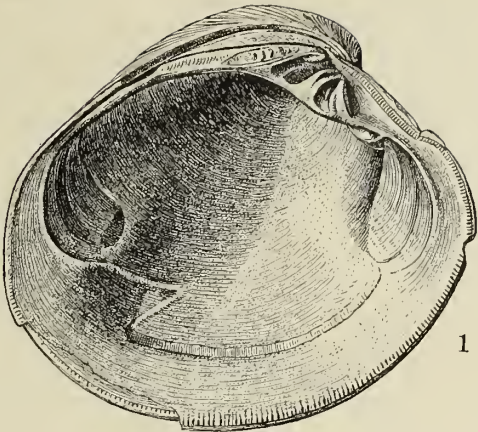
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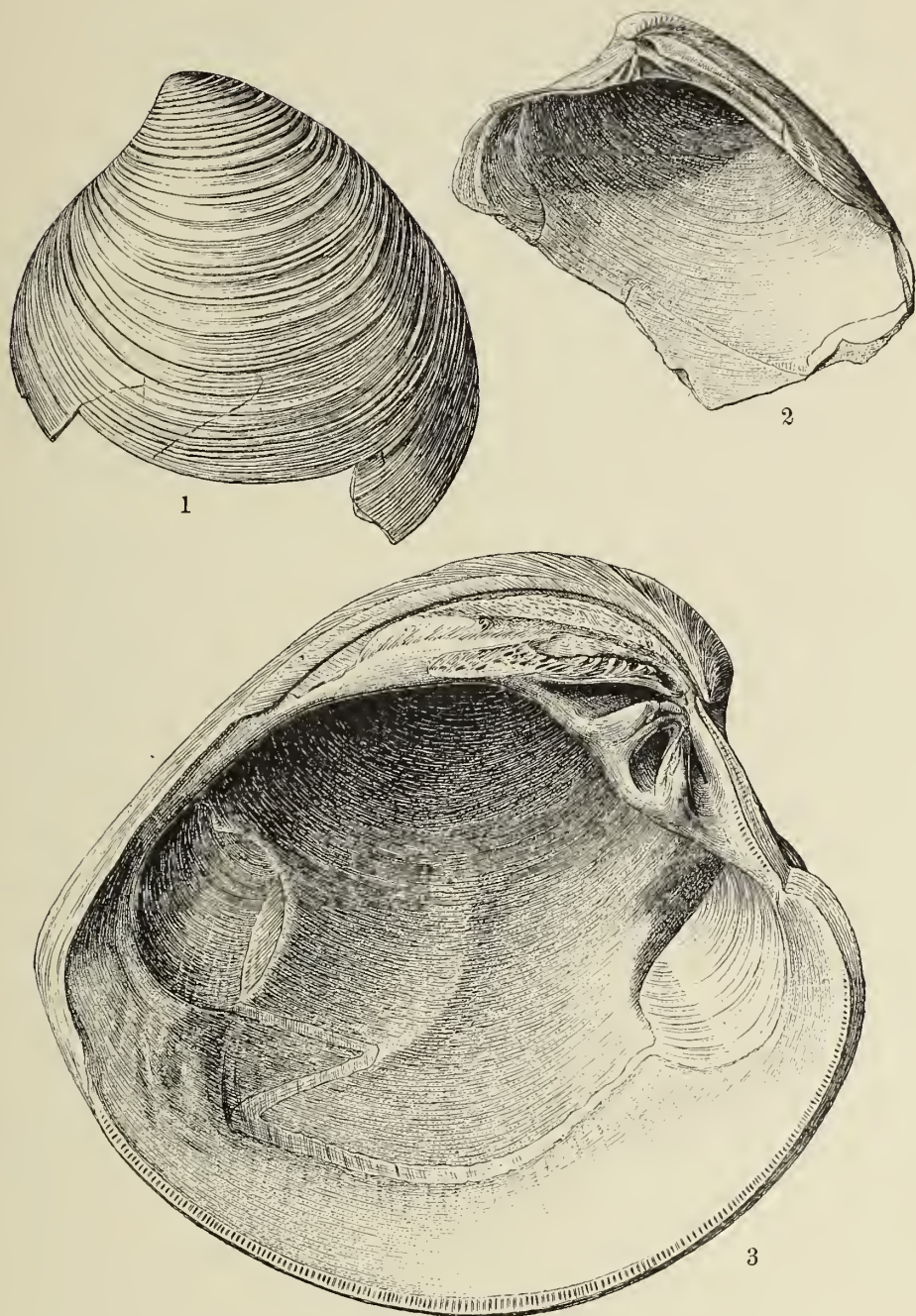
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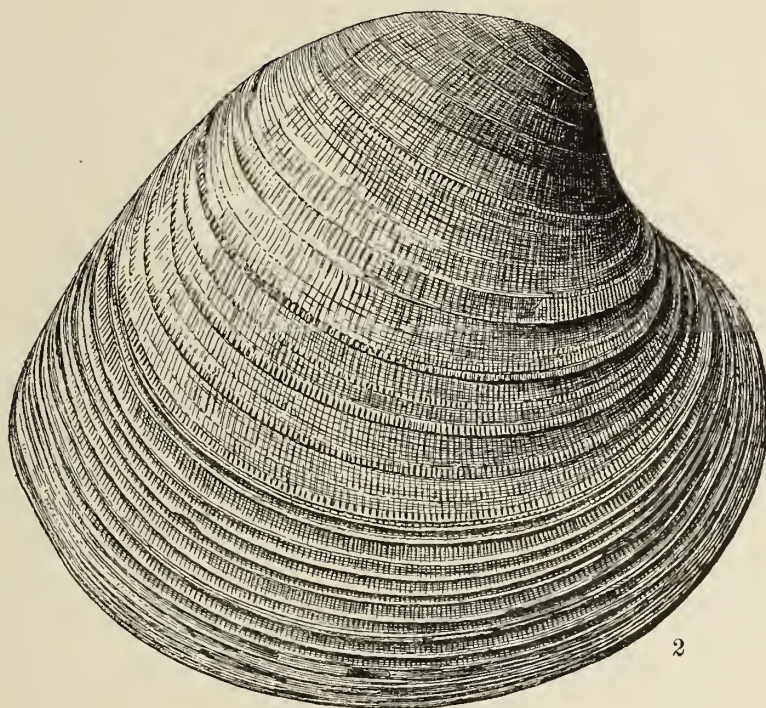
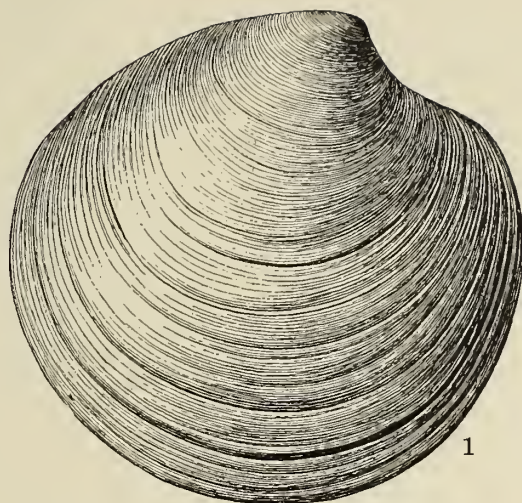
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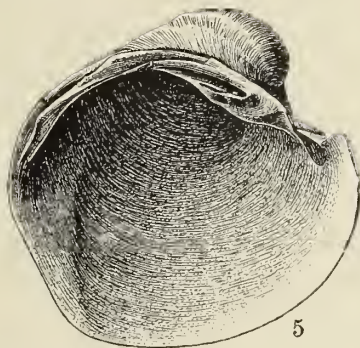
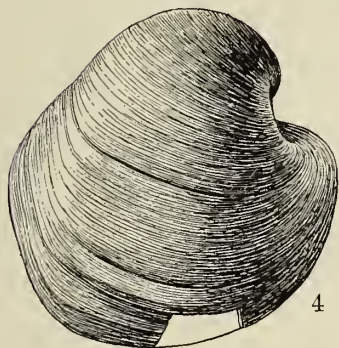
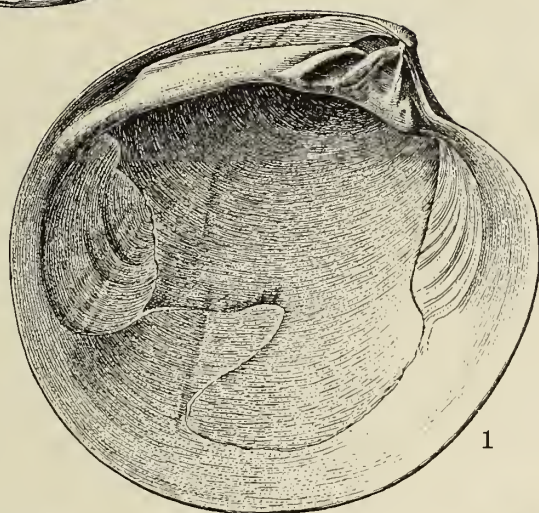
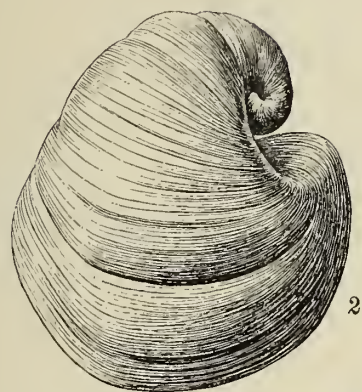
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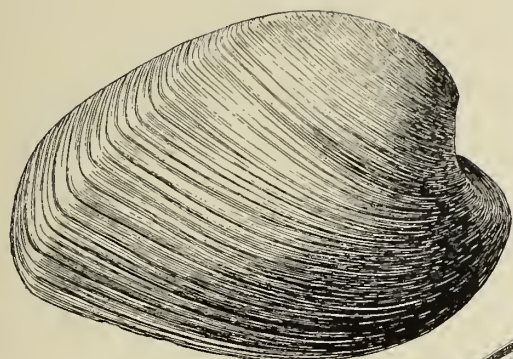
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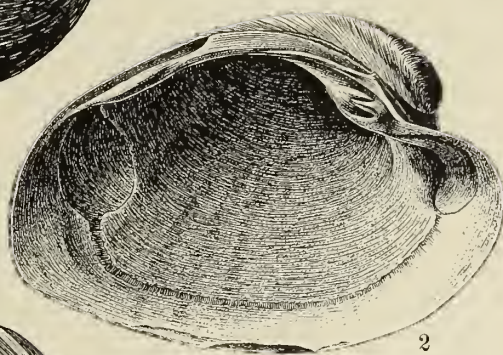
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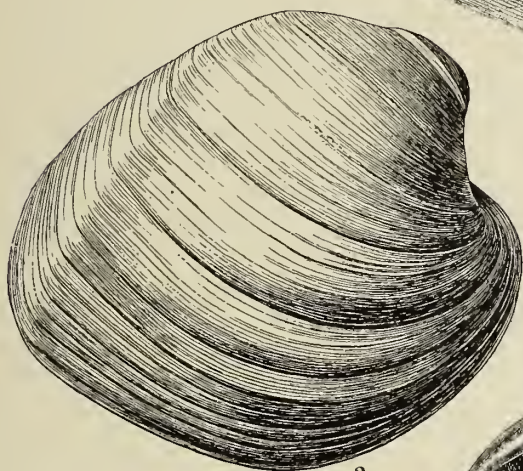
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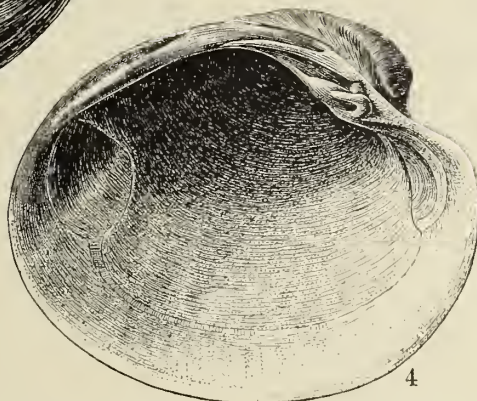
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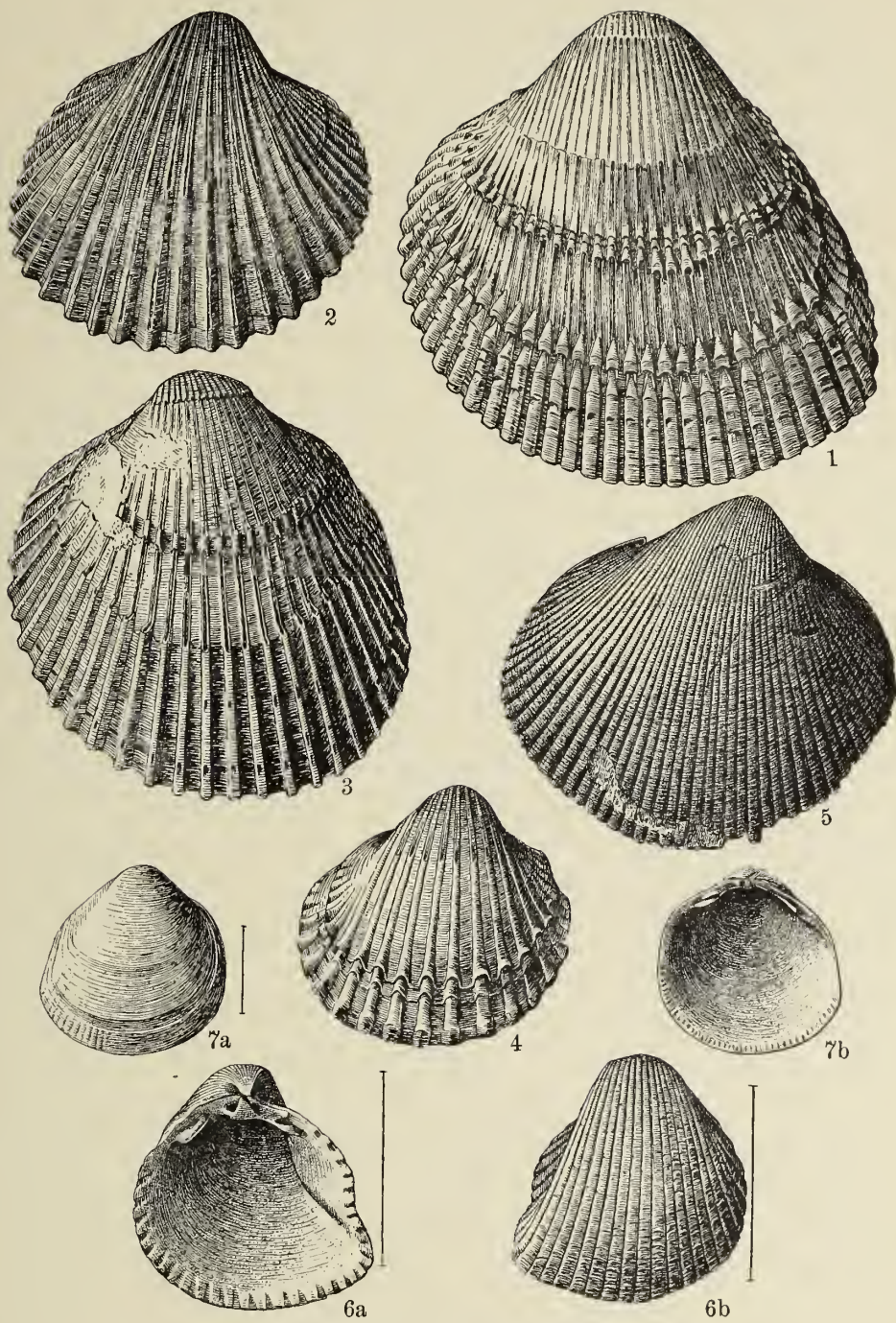


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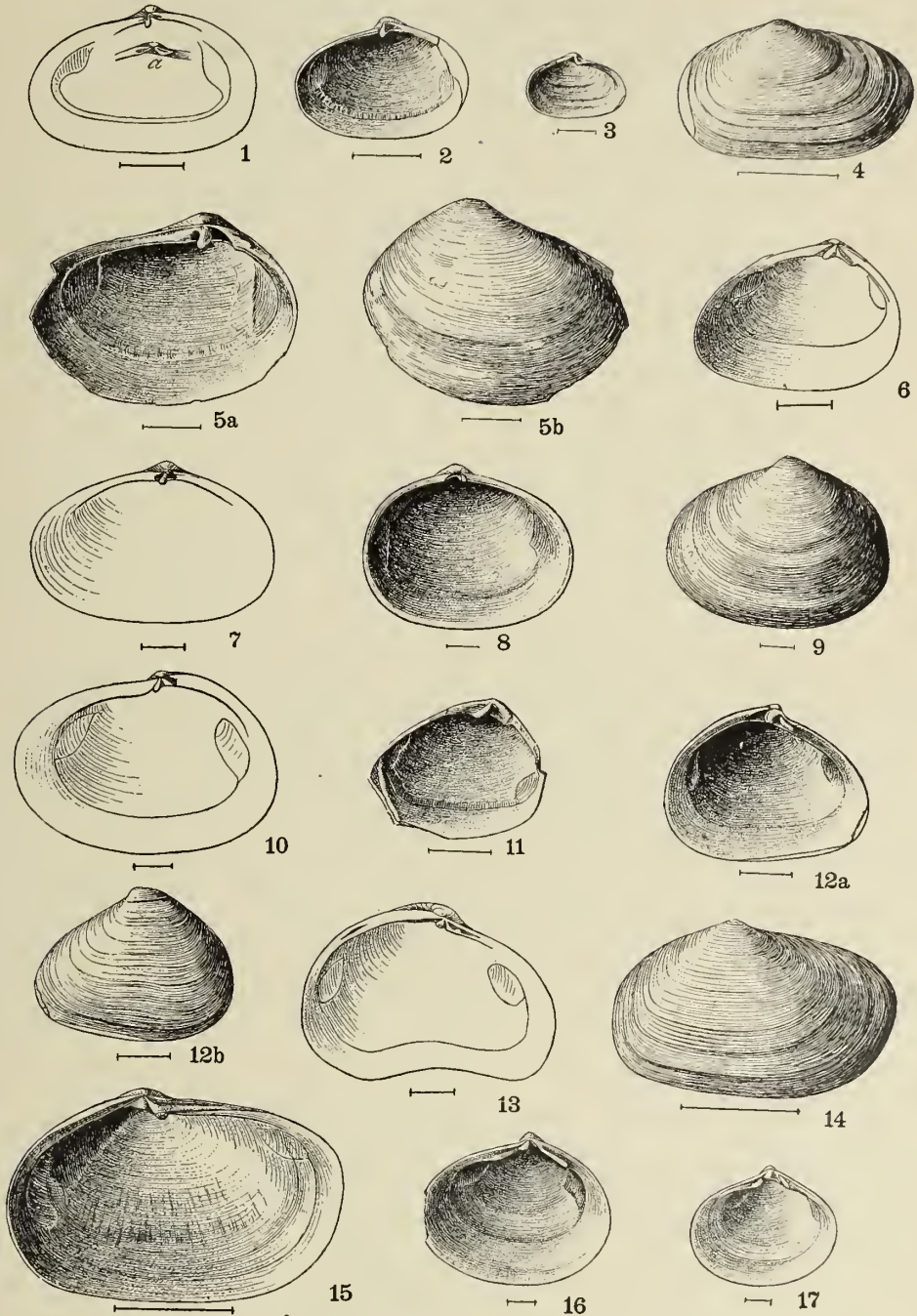
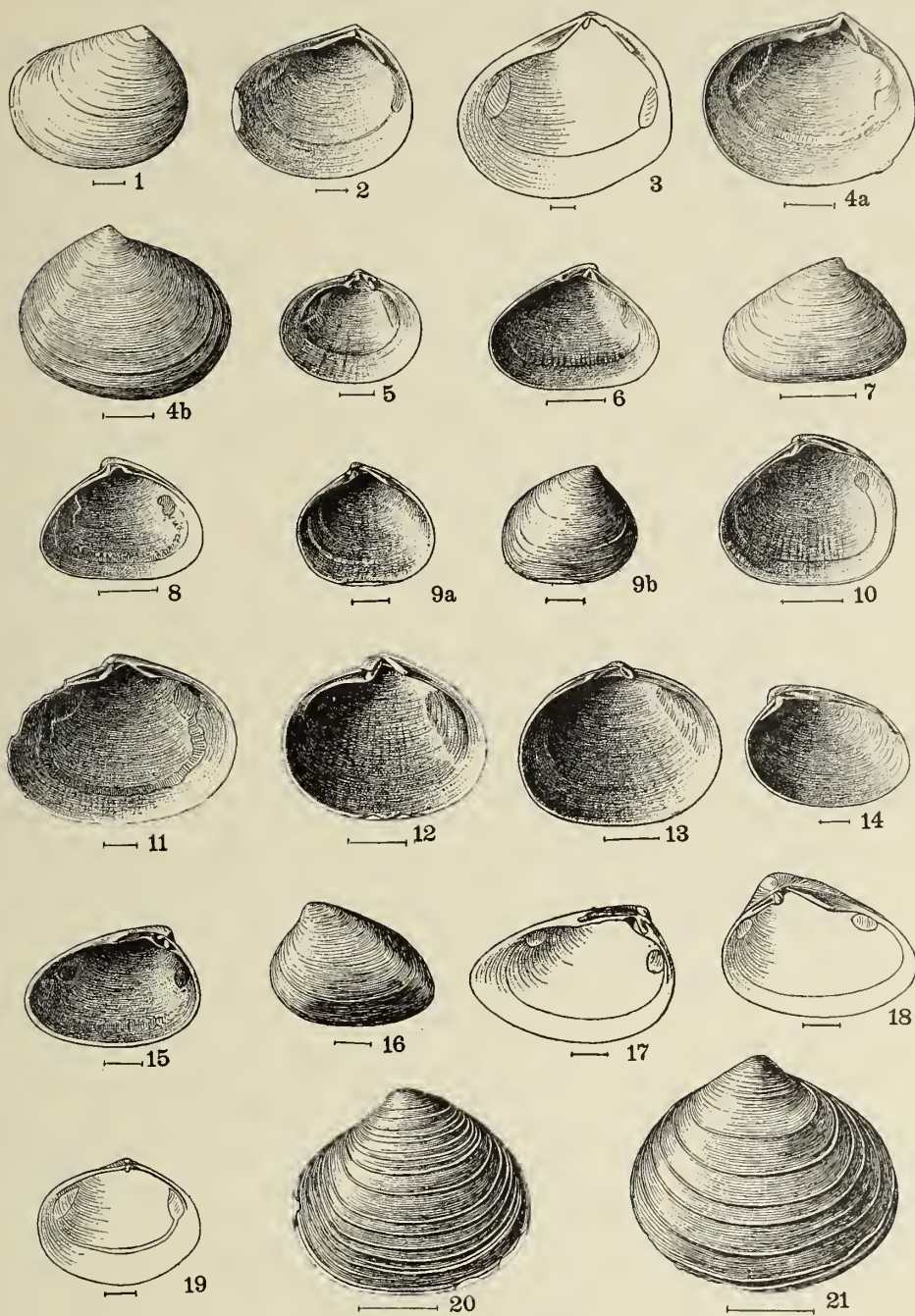


PLATE LXXXVIII.

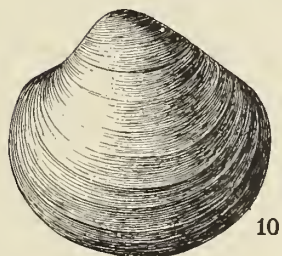
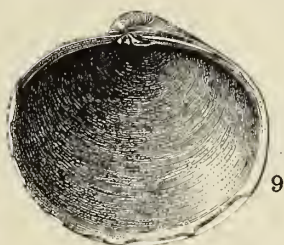
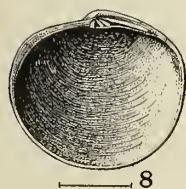
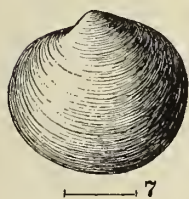
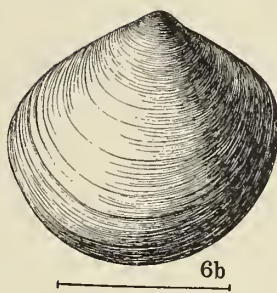
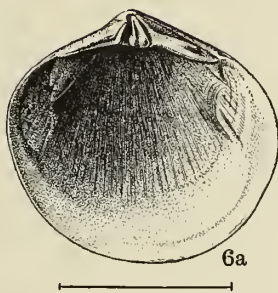
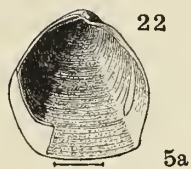
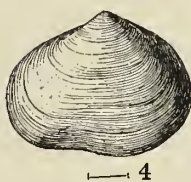
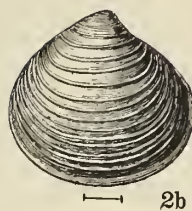
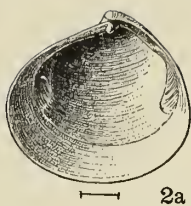
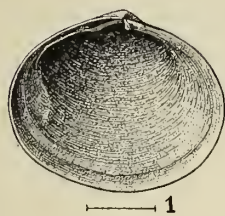
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MOLLUSCA—PELECYPODA.

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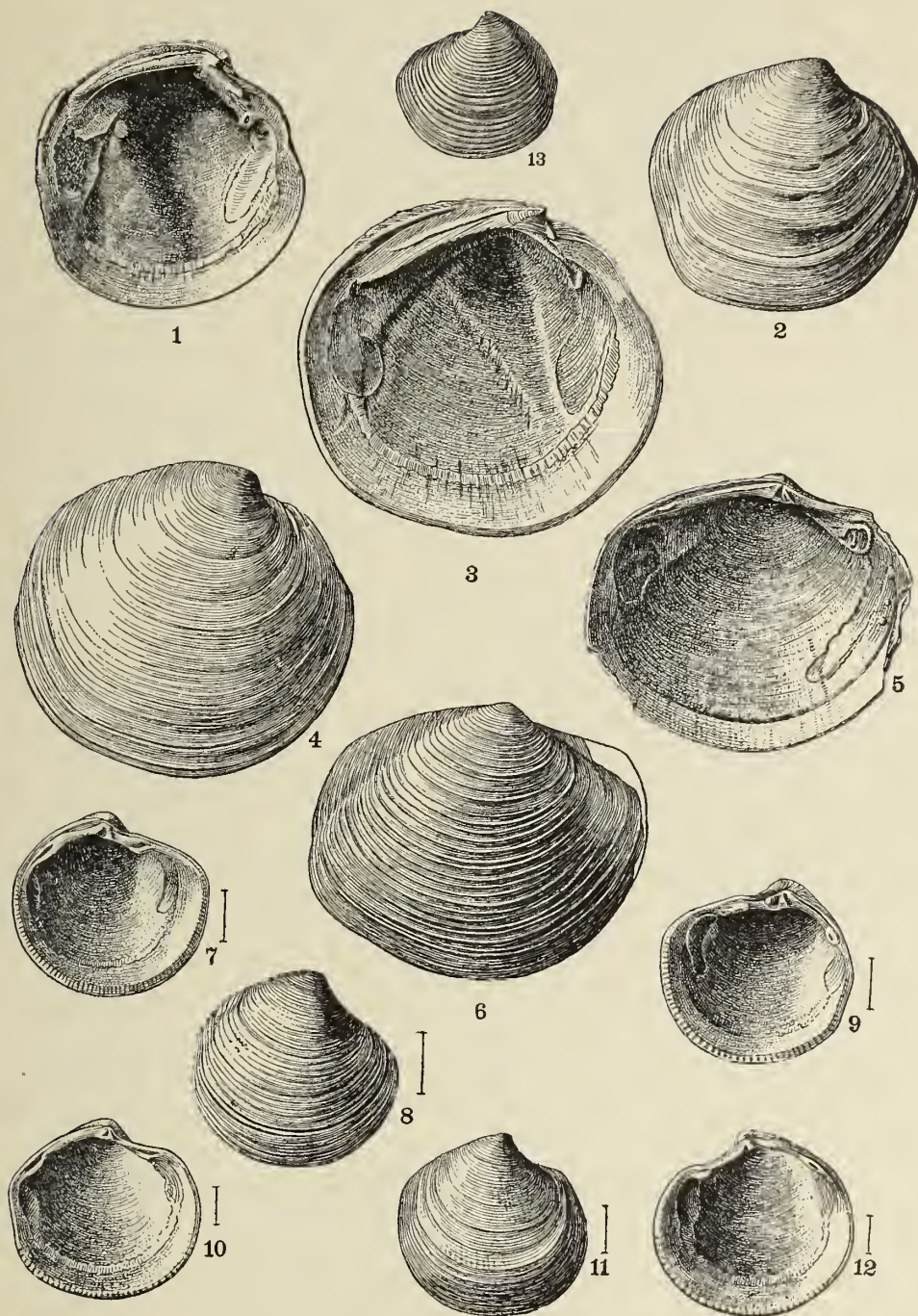
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MOLLUSCA—PELECYPODA.

PLATE XC.

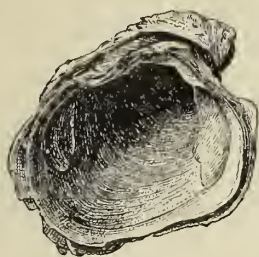
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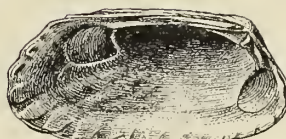
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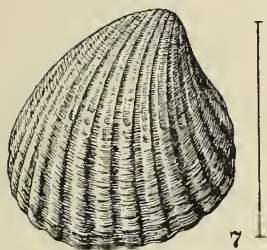
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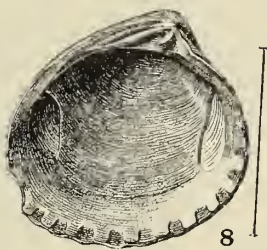
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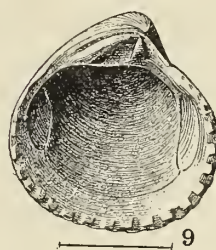
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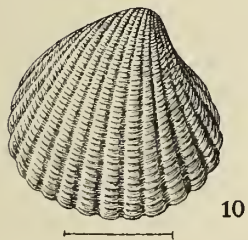
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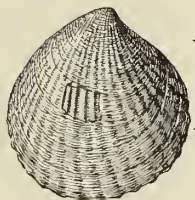
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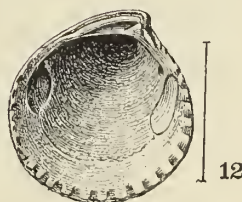
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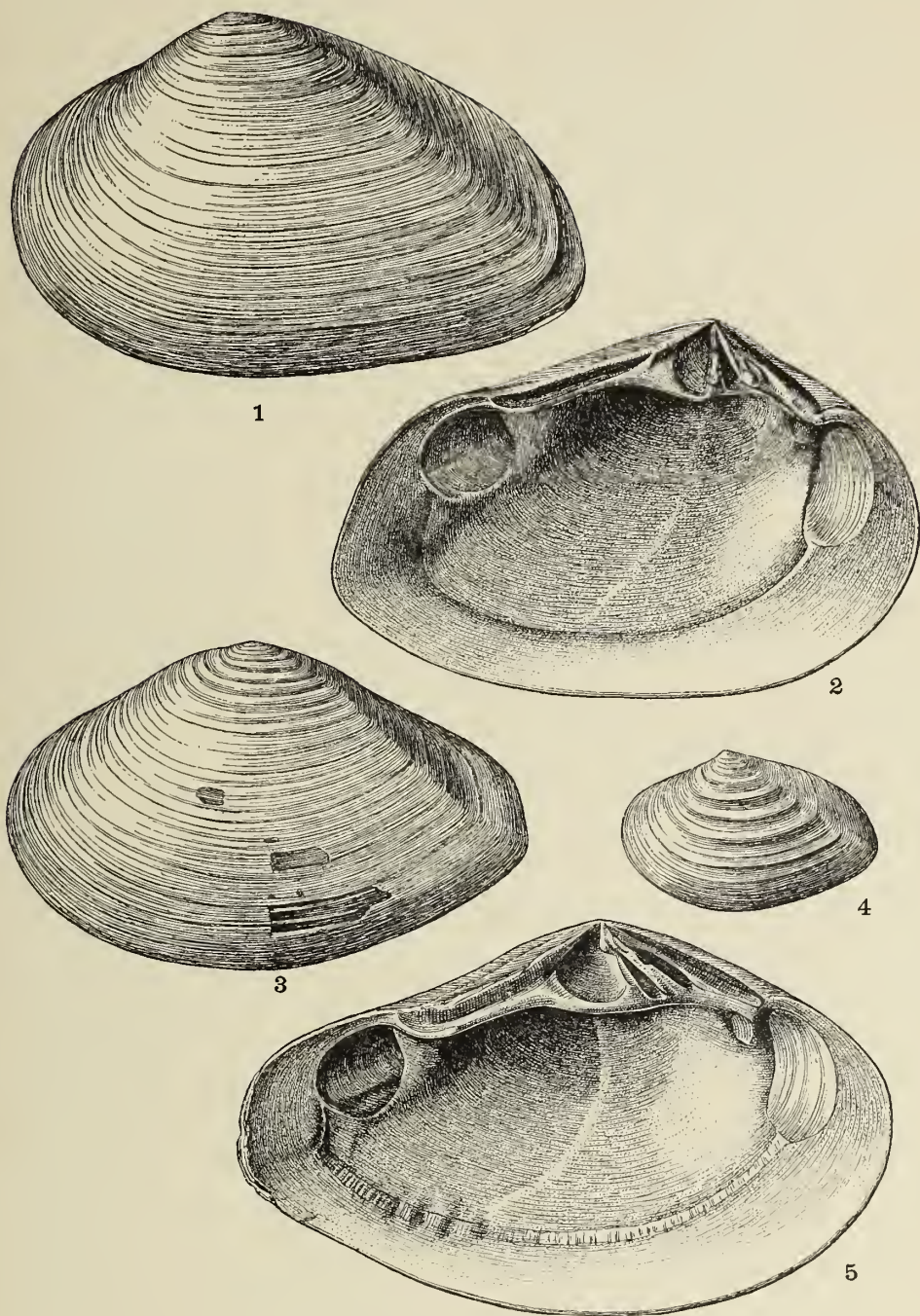


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MOLLUSCA—PELECYPODA.

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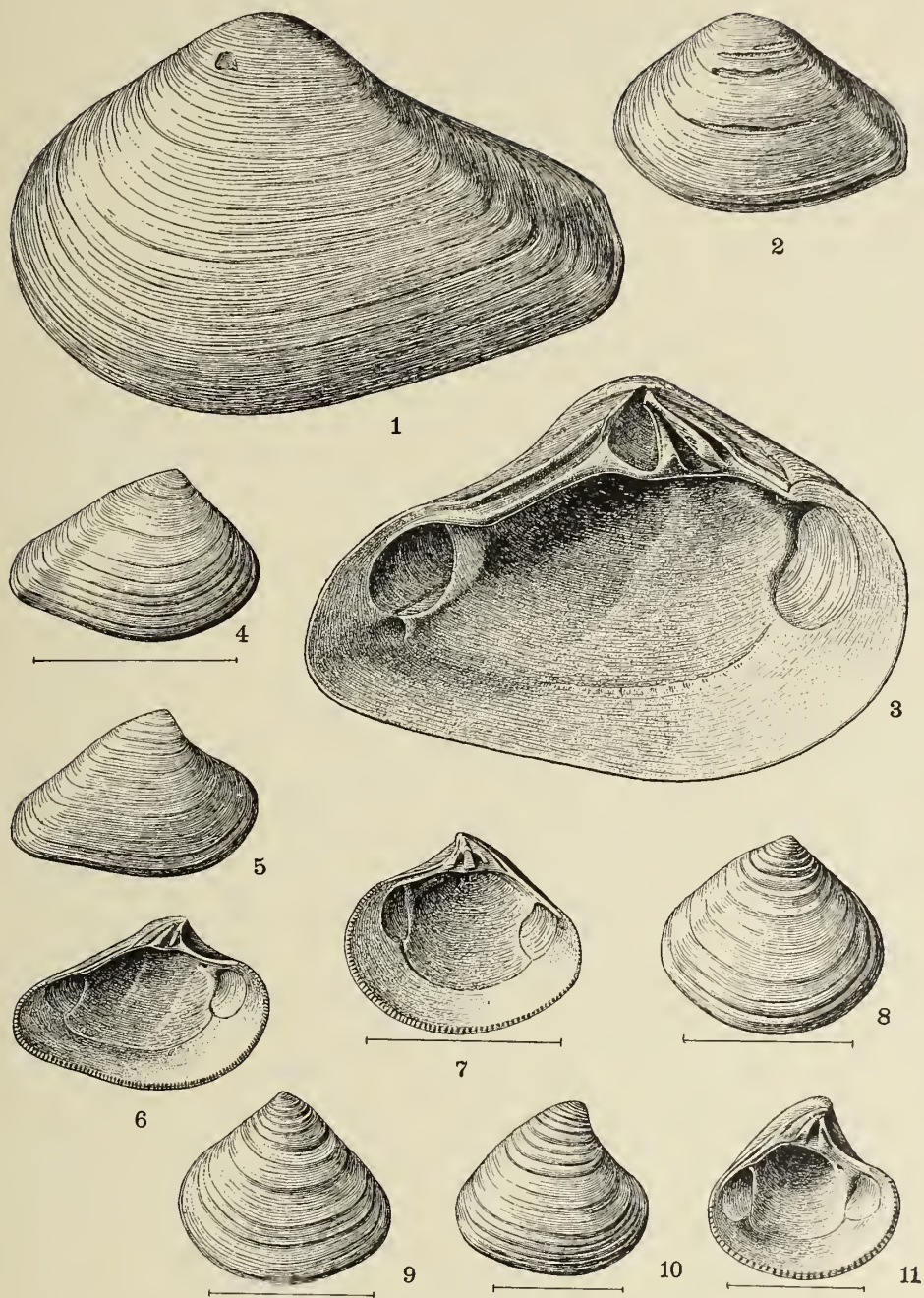
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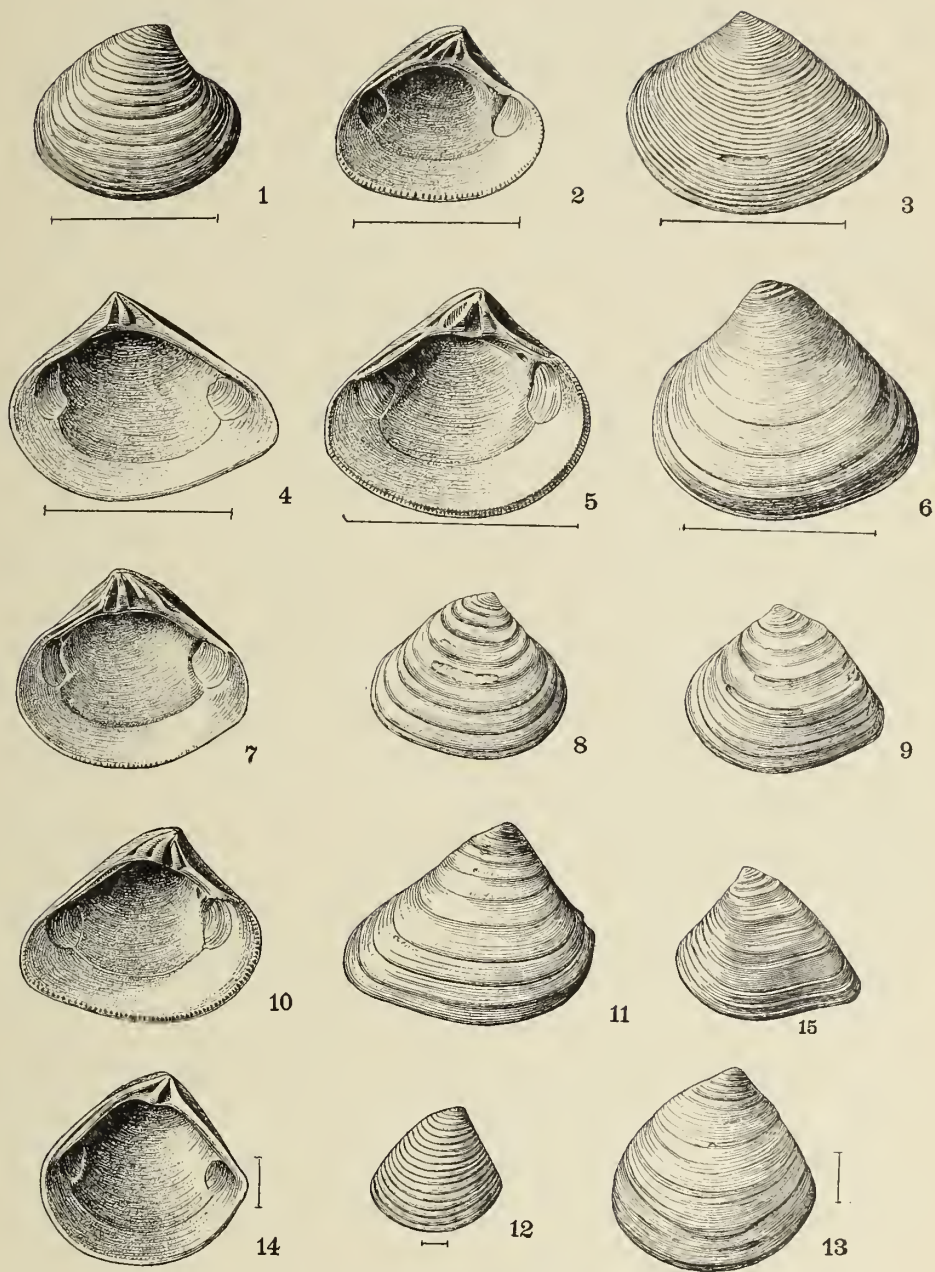
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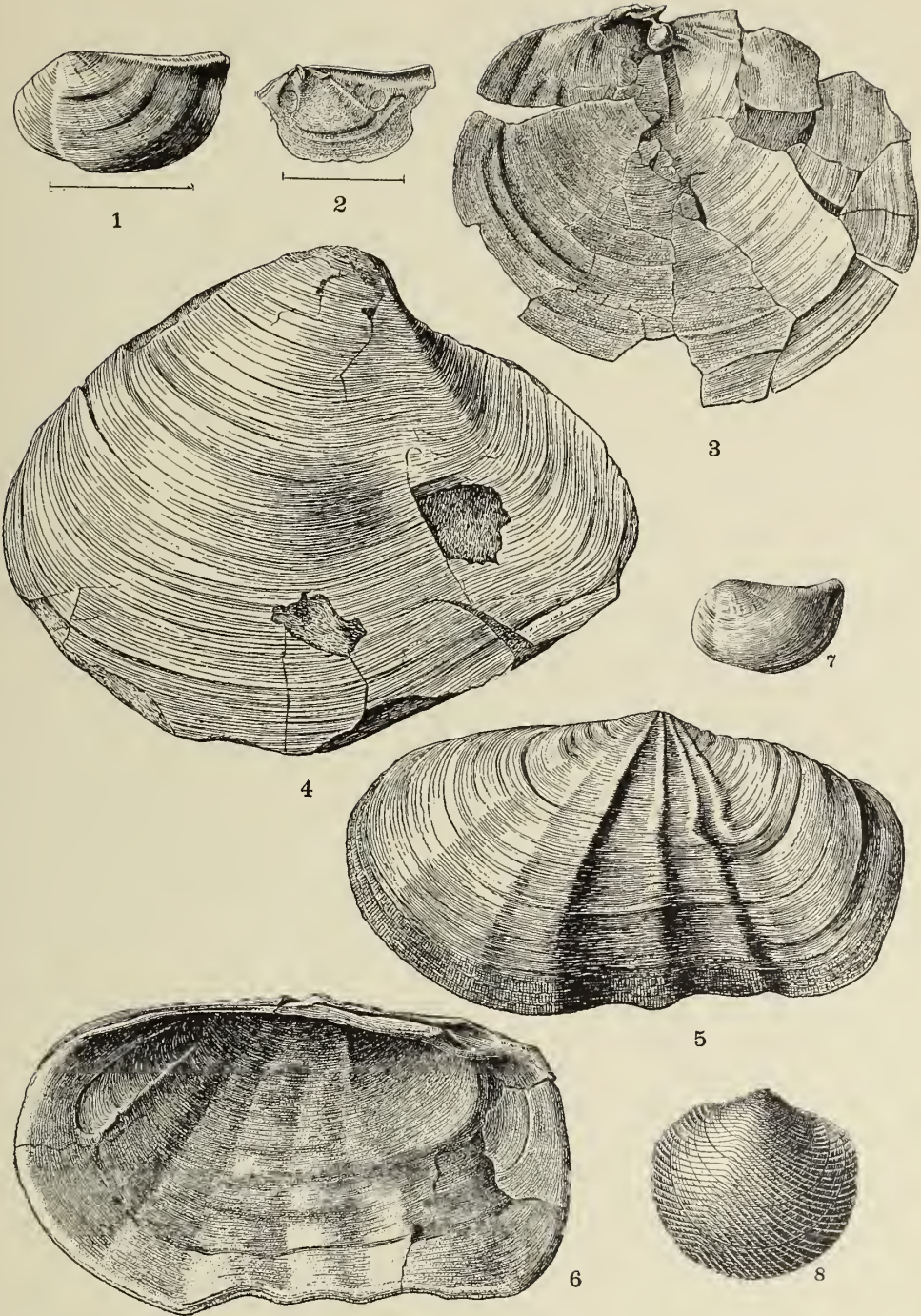
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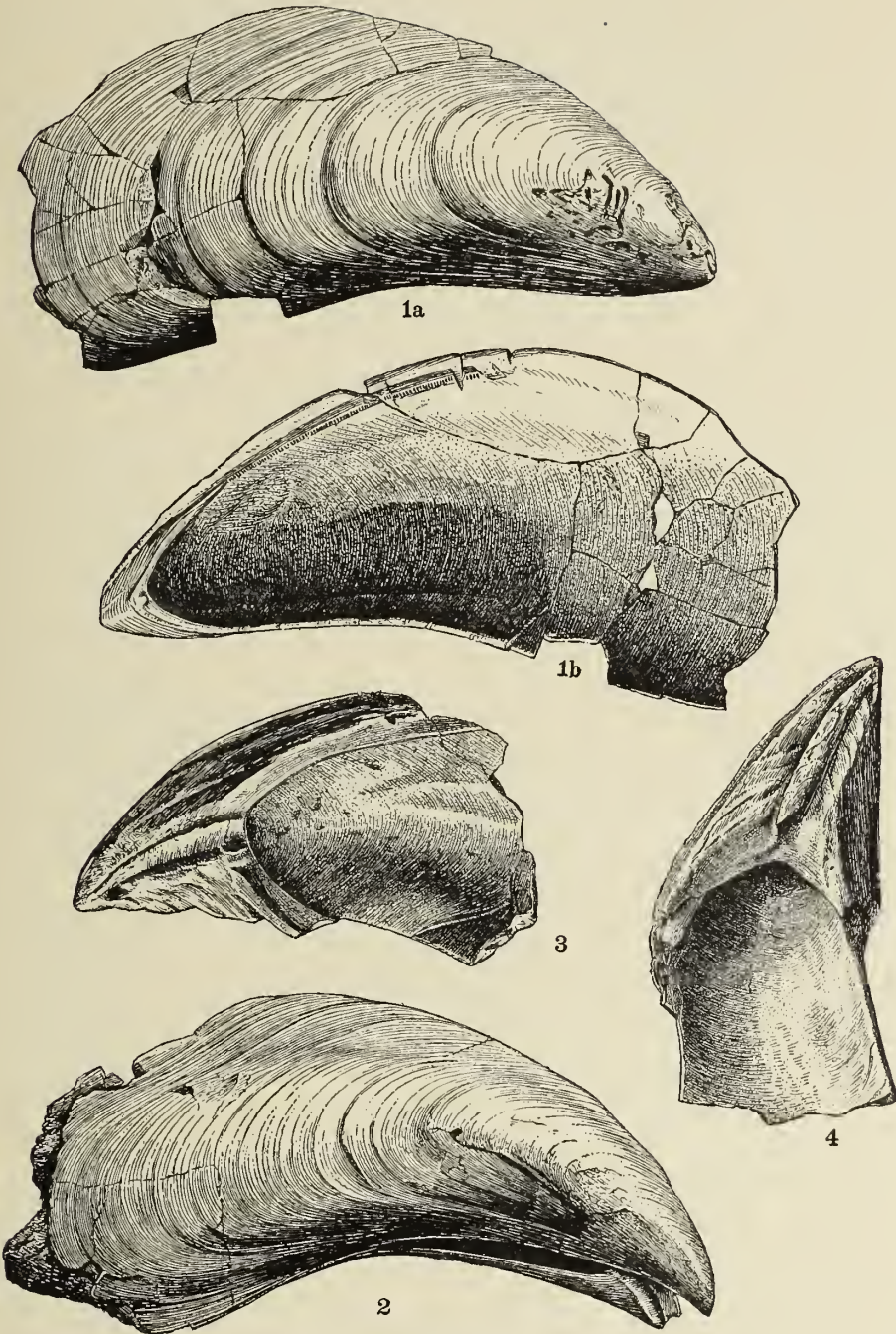
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MOLLUSCA—PELECYPODA.

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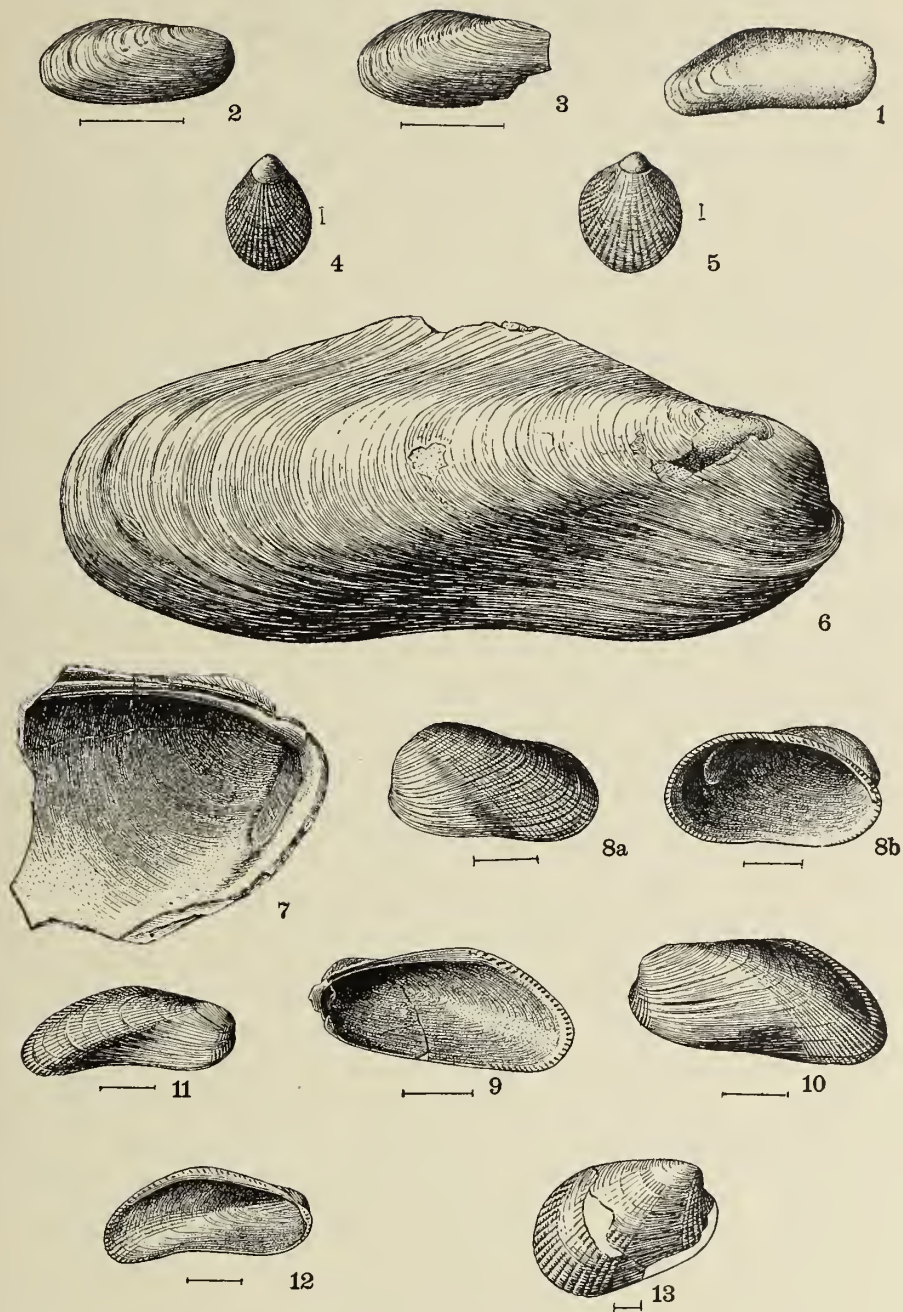
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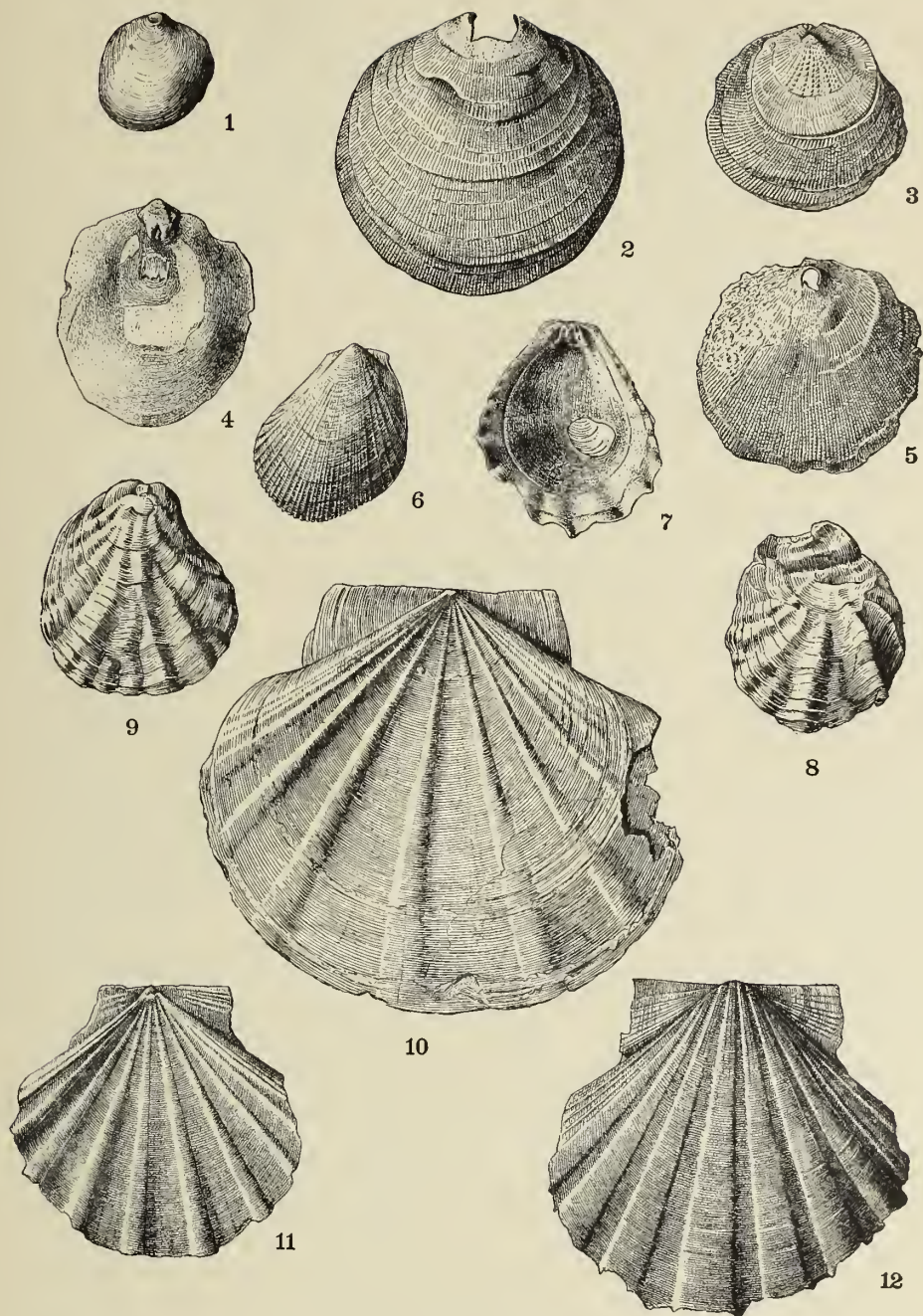
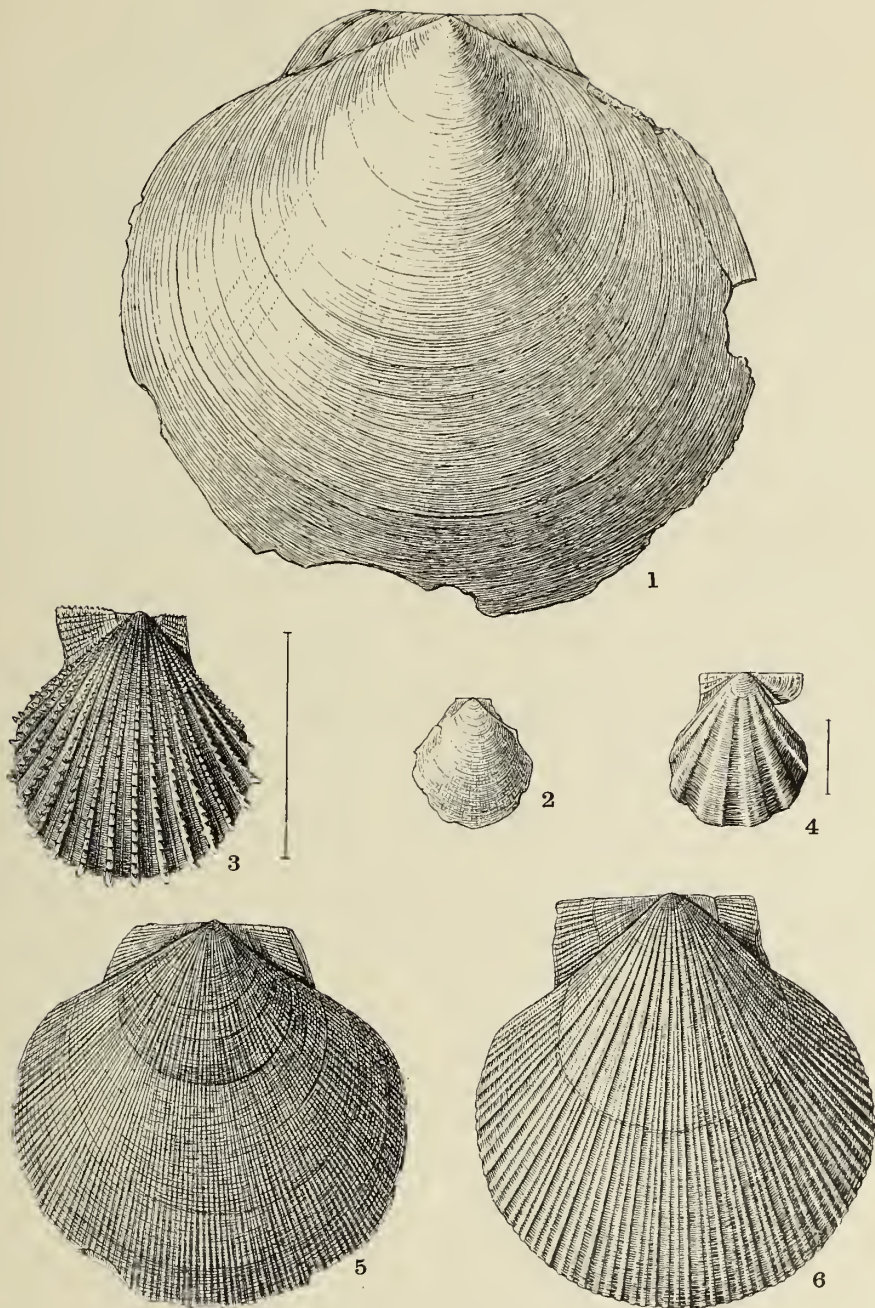


PLATE XCIX.

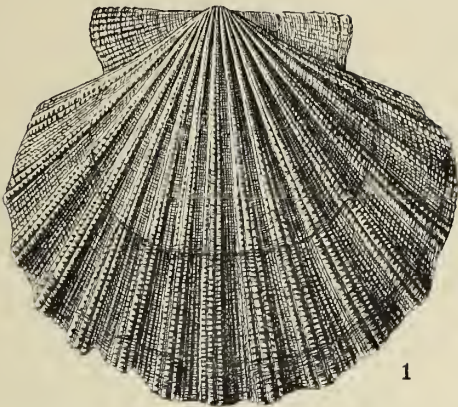
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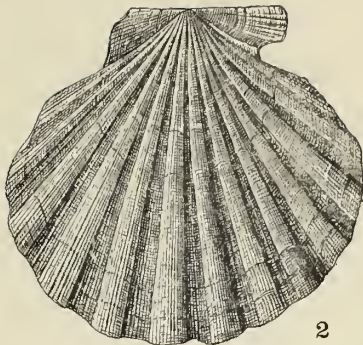
MOLLUSCA—PELECYPODA.

PLATE C.

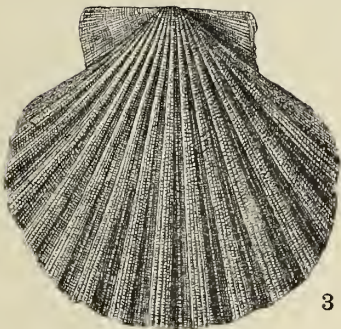
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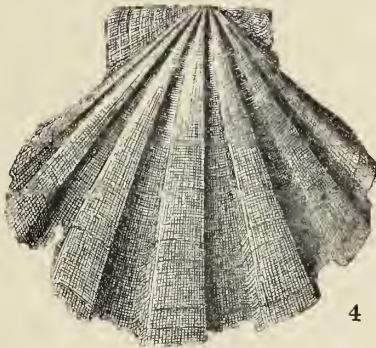
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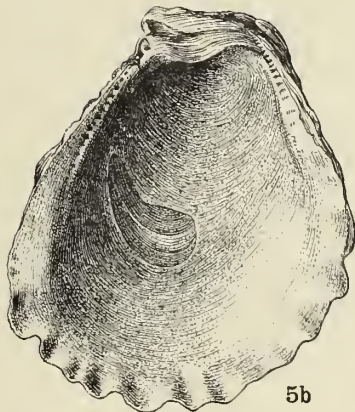
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5a



5b

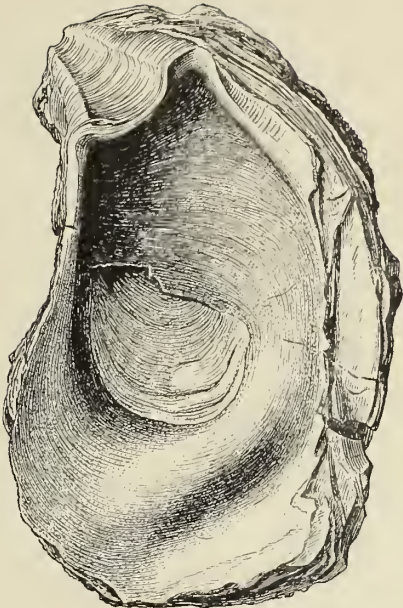
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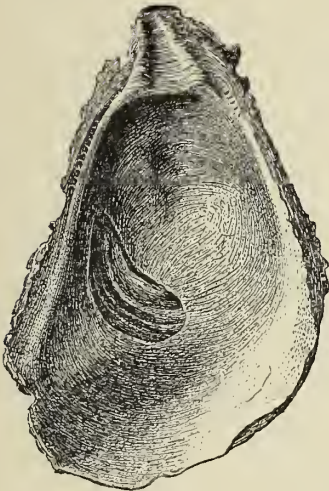
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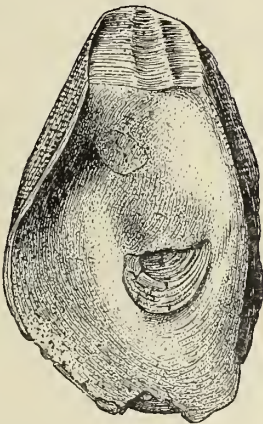
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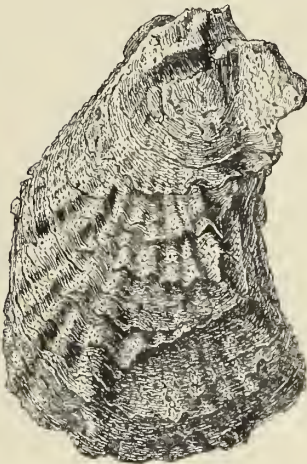
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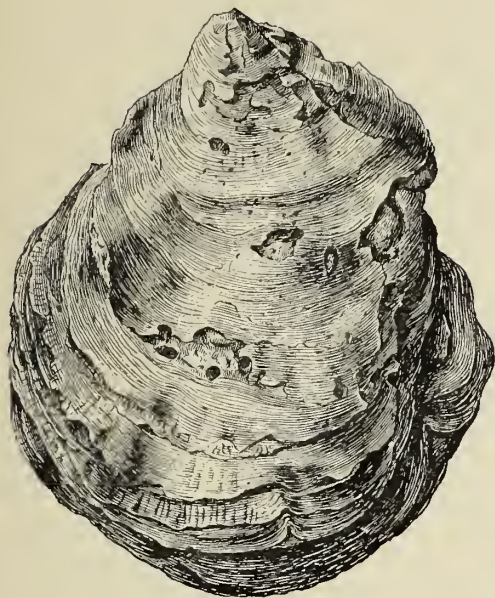


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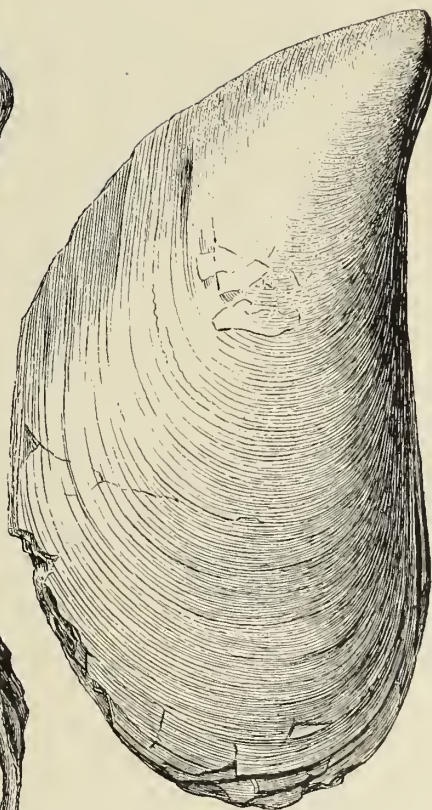
MOLLUSCA—PELECYPODA.

PLATE CII.

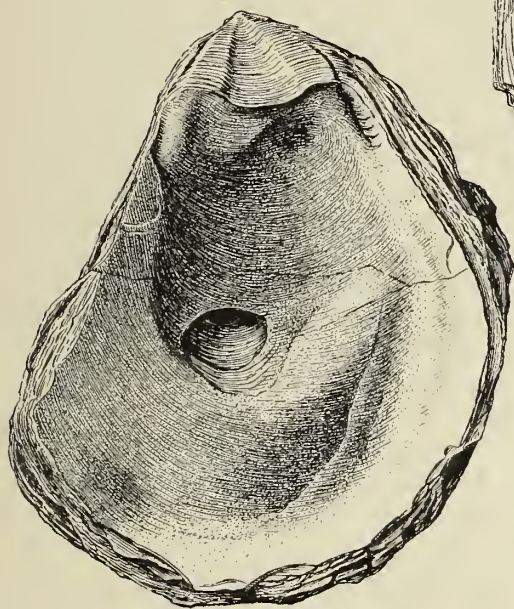
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3

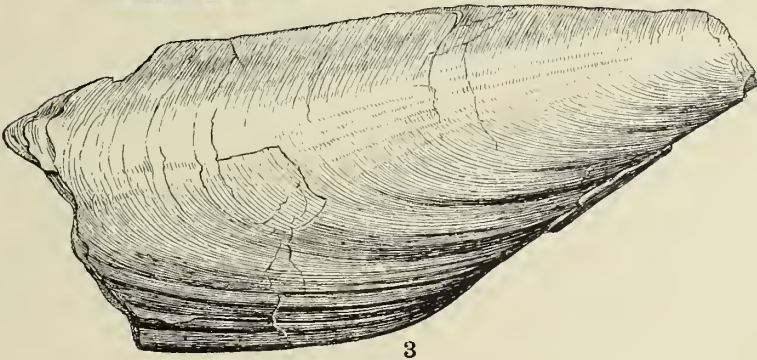
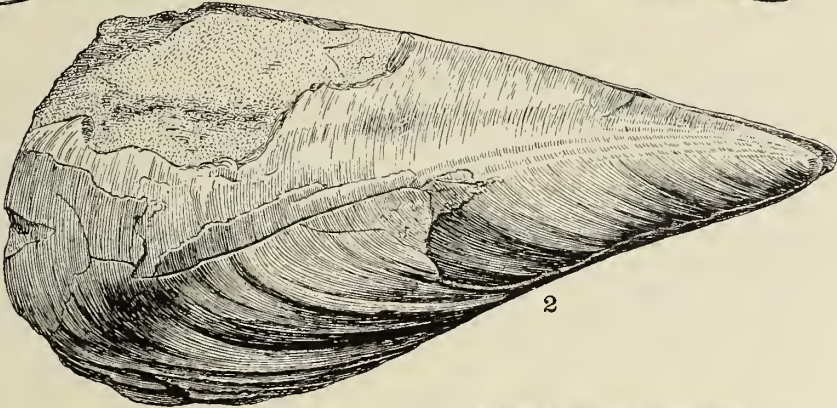
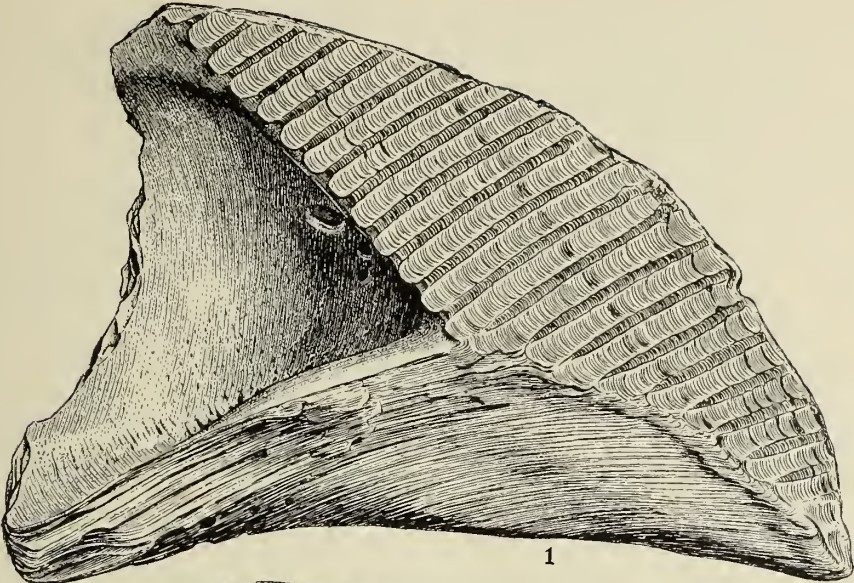


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MOLLUSCA—PELECYPODA.

PLATE CIII.

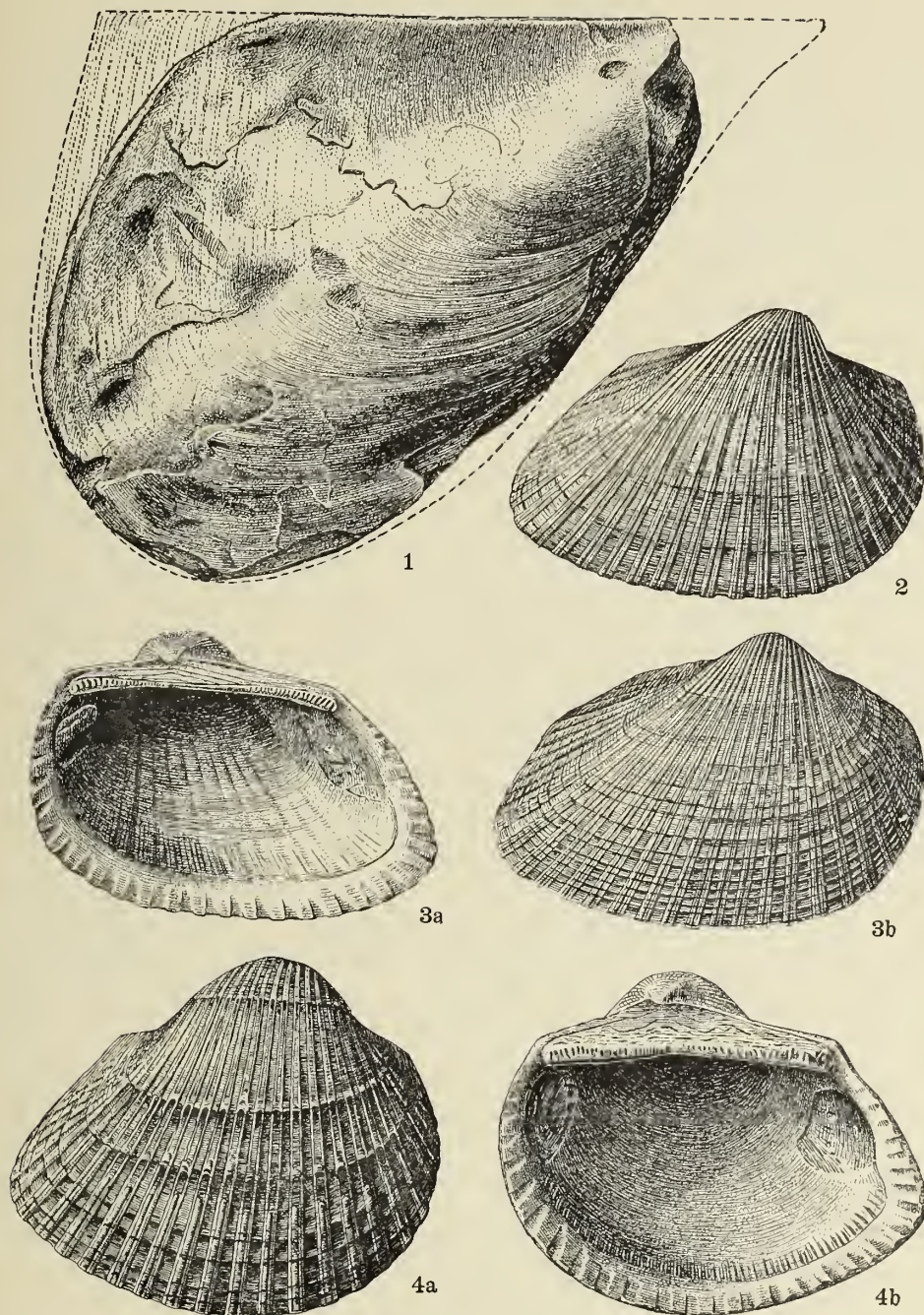
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MOLLUSCA—PELECYPODA.

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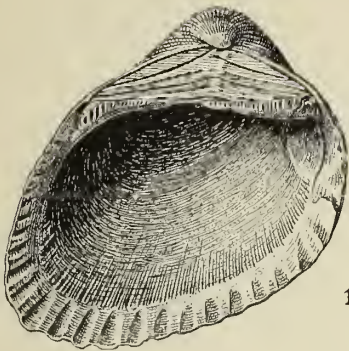
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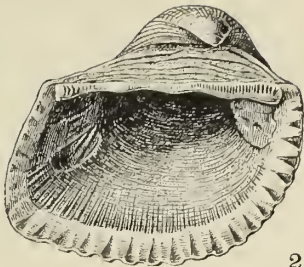
MOLLUSCA—PELECYPODA.

PLATE CV.

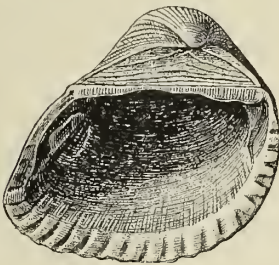
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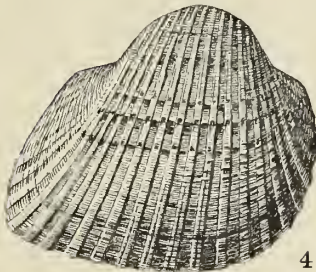
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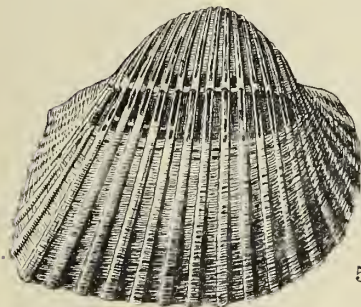
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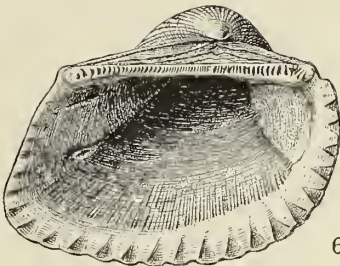
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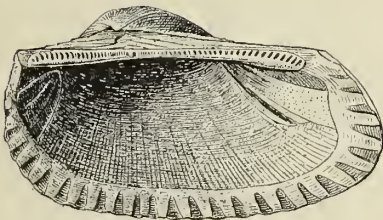
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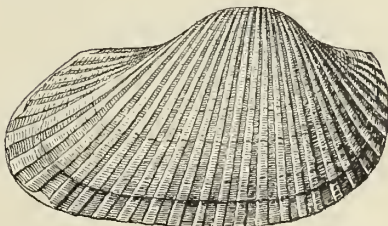
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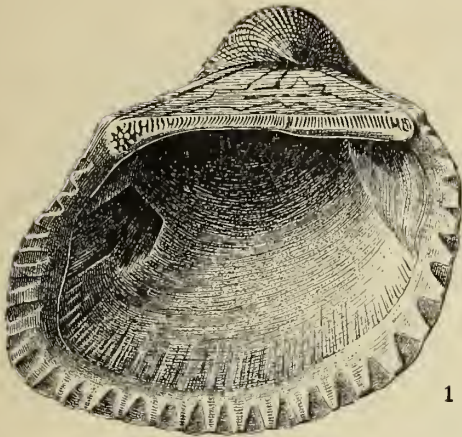
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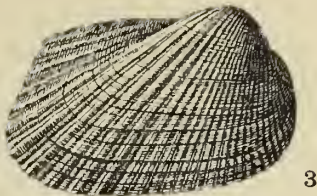
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PLATE CVI.

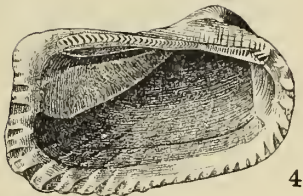
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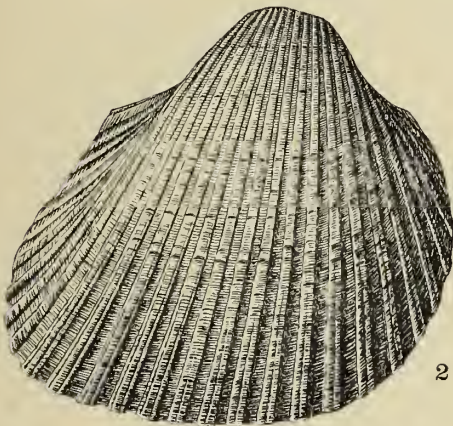
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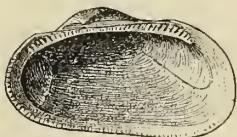
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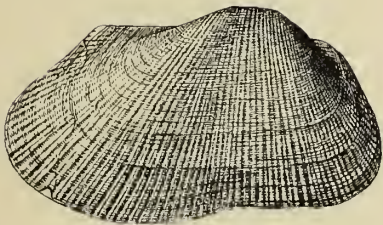
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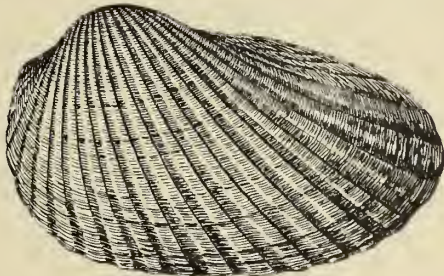
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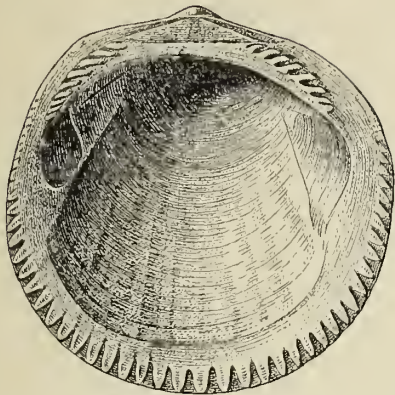
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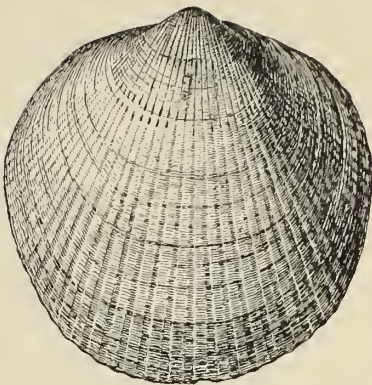
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PLATE CVII.

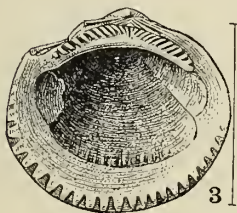
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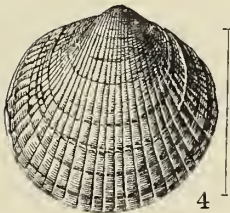
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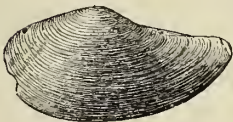
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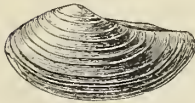
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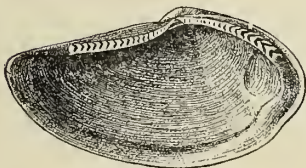
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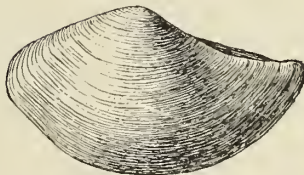
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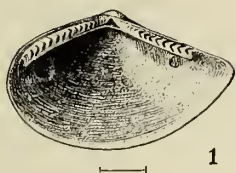


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MOLLUSCA—PELECYPODA.

PLATE CVIII.

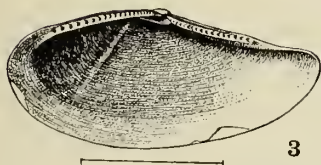
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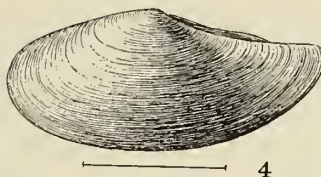
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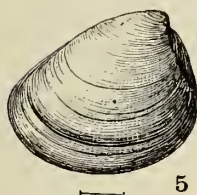
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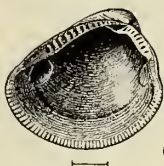
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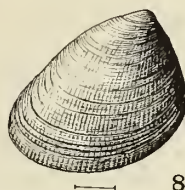
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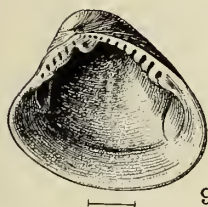
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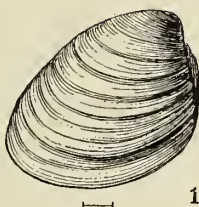
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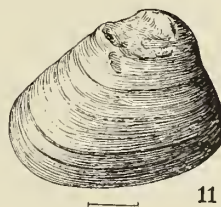
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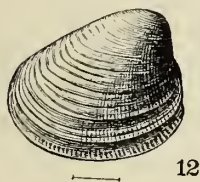
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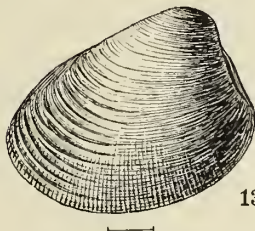
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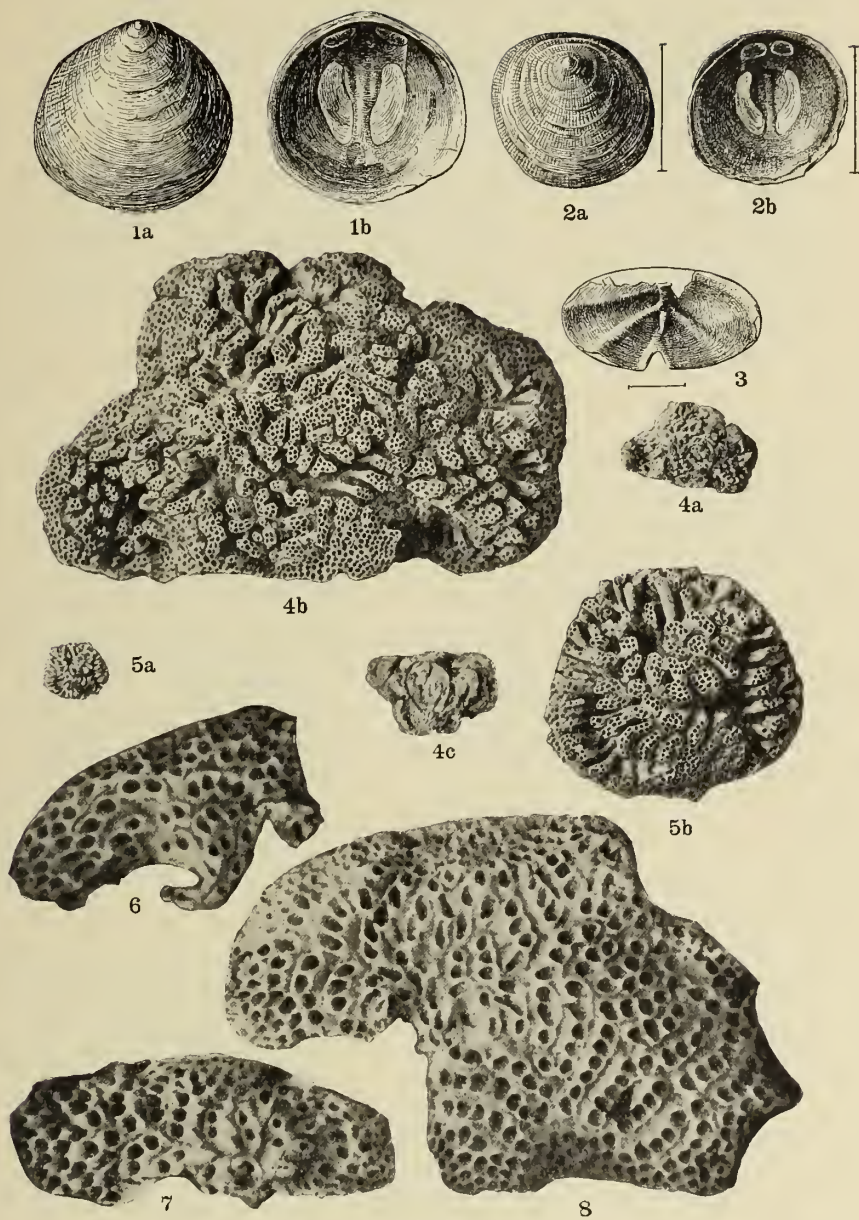


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MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRACHIOPODA AND BRYOZOA.

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1



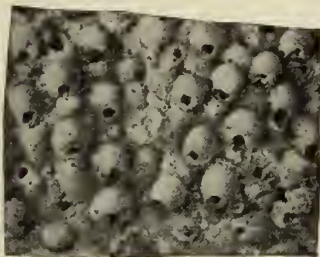
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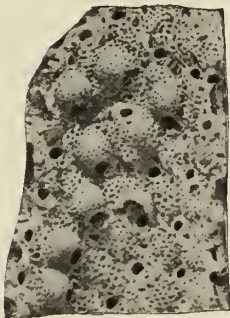
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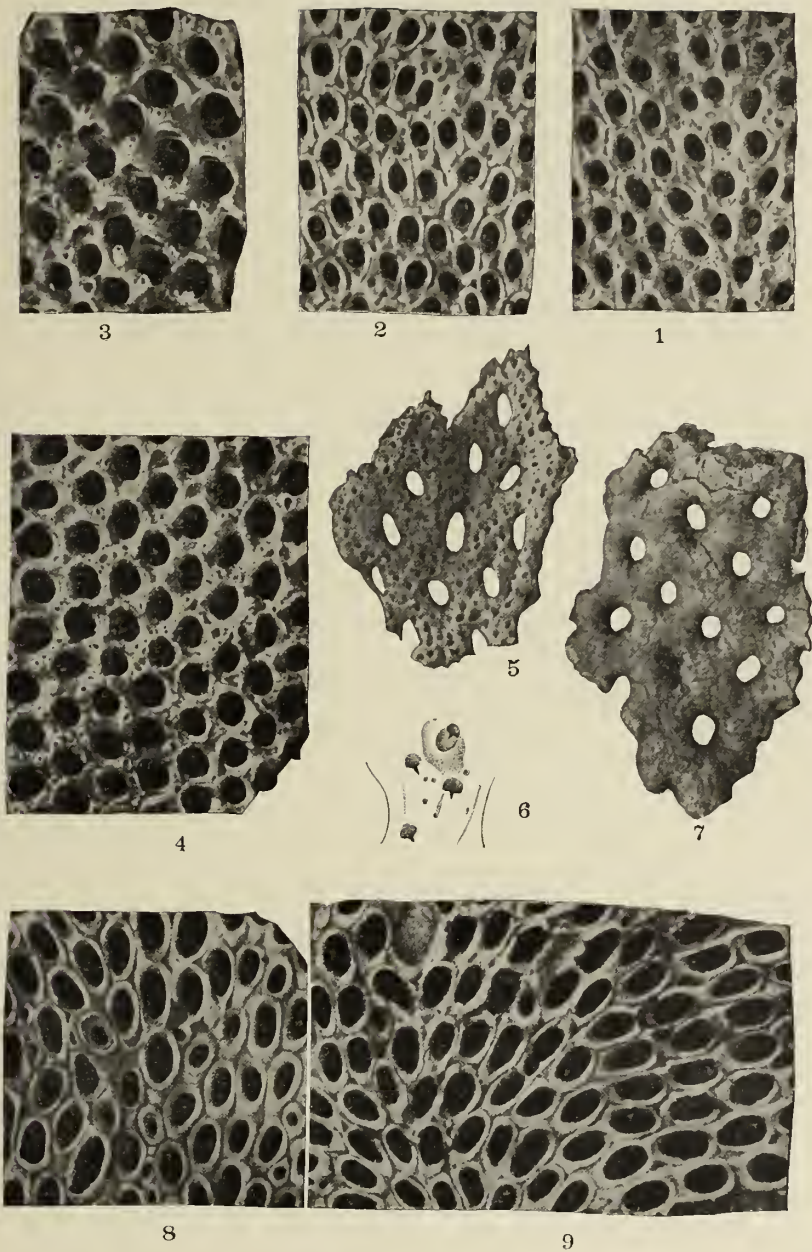
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PLATE CXI.

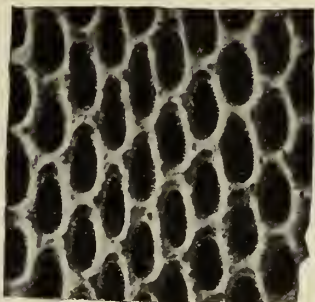
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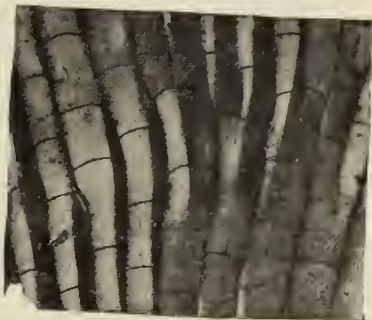
MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA.

PLATE CXII.

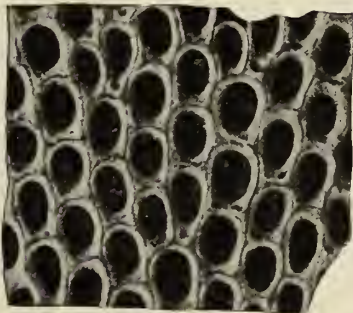
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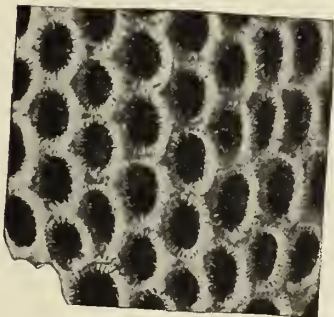
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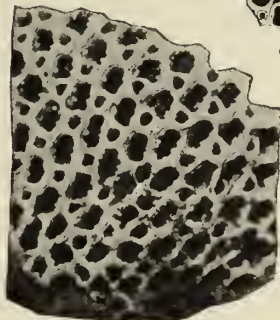
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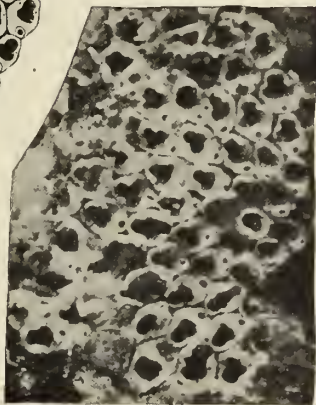
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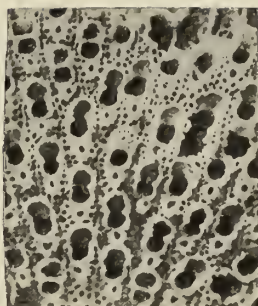
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5. Portion of another mass, showing zooecia in an advanced stage of development. Same locality. × 16	
Figs. 6-8. <i>MICROPORELLA</i> (?) <i>BIFOLIATA</i> n. sp.	417
6. Surface of a fragment, illustrating appearance in young specimens. Cordova. × 16	
7. Portion of another fragment having ovicells. Same locality. × 16	
8. Portion of a third piece from Cordova, showing adult appearance. × 16	



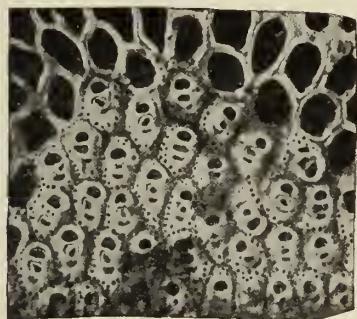
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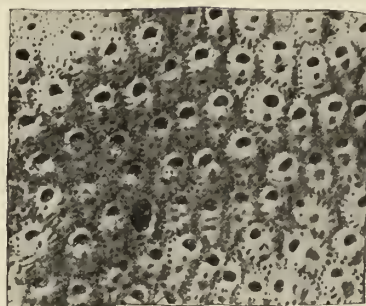
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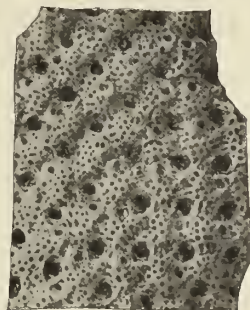
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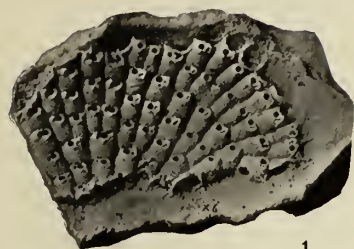


8

MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA.

PLATE CXIV.

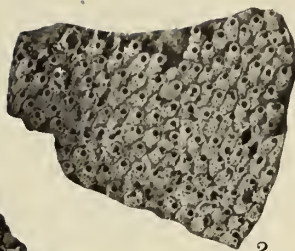
	PAGE
Fig. 1. SCHIZOPORELLA SUBQUADRATA n. sp.	420
1. Finely preserved specimen of this species. Governor Run. ×5	
Figs. 2-4. SCHIZOPORELLA LATISINUATA n. sp.	421
2. A patch of this species. Jones Wharf. × 32/5	
3. Another patch from the same locality. × 32/5	
4. One zooecium of same. × 24	
Fig. 5. ADEONELLOPSIS UMBILICATA (Lonsdale)	417
5. Edge view of vertically fractured specimen, showing columnar structure produced by direct superposition of successive zooecia. Petersburg, Virginia. × 32/5	
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6. A strongly nodulated mass.	
7. A portion of the surface of another specimen. × 16	
8. Another portion of the same. × 16	
9. A portion of the surface of a third specimen from Petersburg, Virginia, showing less regular arrangement of zooecia and, in the latter figure, remains of three of the large globular ovicells. × 16	
10. Another portion of the same. × 16	



1



4



2



5



3



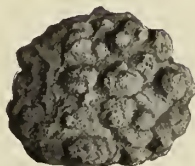
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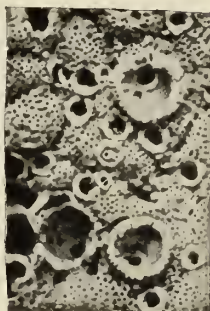
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9



6

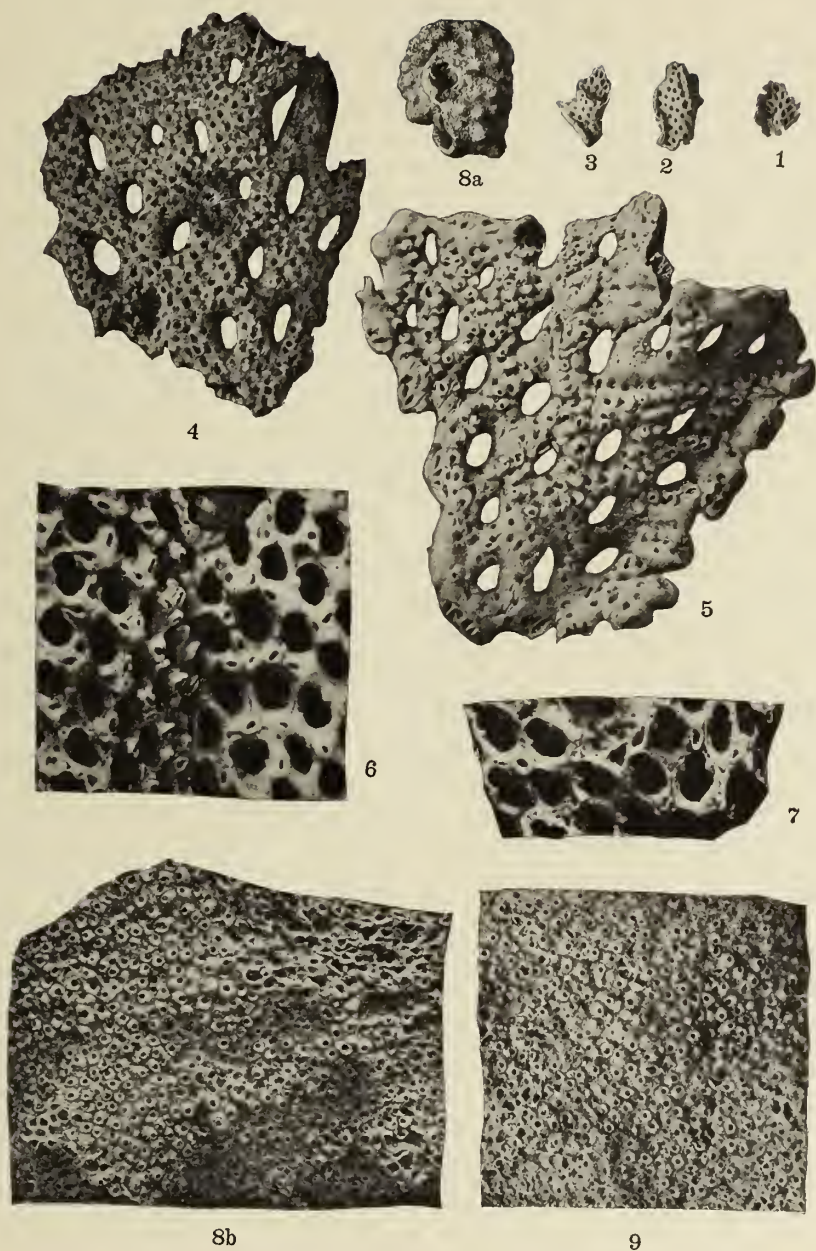


10

MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA.

CXV.

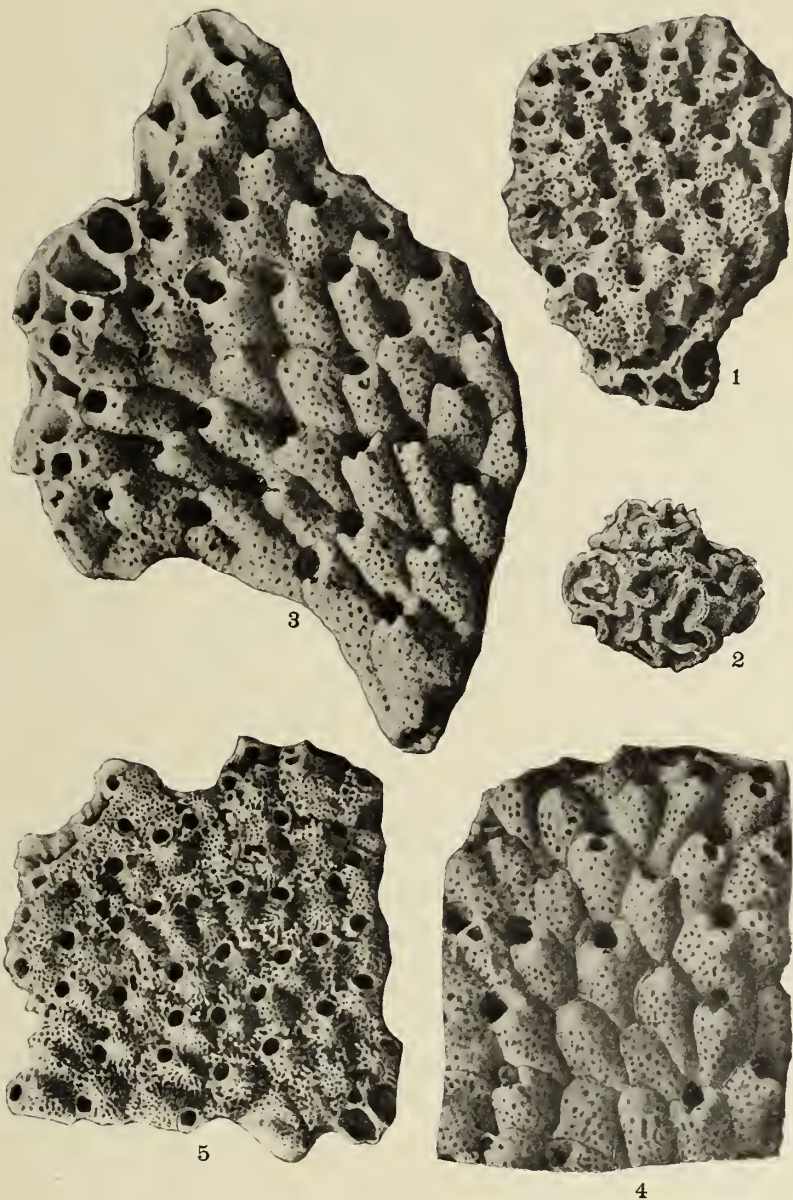
	PAGE
Figs. 1-5. RETEPORA DOVERENSIS n. sp.	422
1. View of a small specimen. Dover Bridge. $\times \frac{4}{5}$	
2. Another specimen. Same locality. $\times \frac{4}{5}$	
3. A third specimen. Same locality. $\times \frac{4}{5}$	
4. A fourth fragment without ovicells and with few large avicularia. The latter are present chiefly on the worn lower end of the specimen. $\times 32/5$	
5 A fifth piece from the same locality with numerous ovicells and avicularia. $\times 32/5$	
Figs. 6, 7. AMPHIBLESTRUM CONSTRICTUM n. sp.	413
6. Portion of a patch of this species growing partly on one of the radial ribs and partly in a groove between the ribs of valve of <i>Pecten madisonius</i> . In the middle of the figure the prominent avicularia are shown in profile. Cove Point. $\times 16$	
7. A few zoecia showing normal form of same. $\times 16$	
Figs. 8a, 8b, 9. LEPRALIA MACULATA n. sp.	423
8a. A specimen growing, as usual, upon a small mollusk and having the surface elevations or "maculae" unusually well developed. Plum Point. $\times \frac{4}{5}$	
8b. Portion of surface of same. $\times 32/5$	
9. Portion of surface of a larger mass from the same locality. $\times 32/5$	



MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA.

PLATE CXVI.

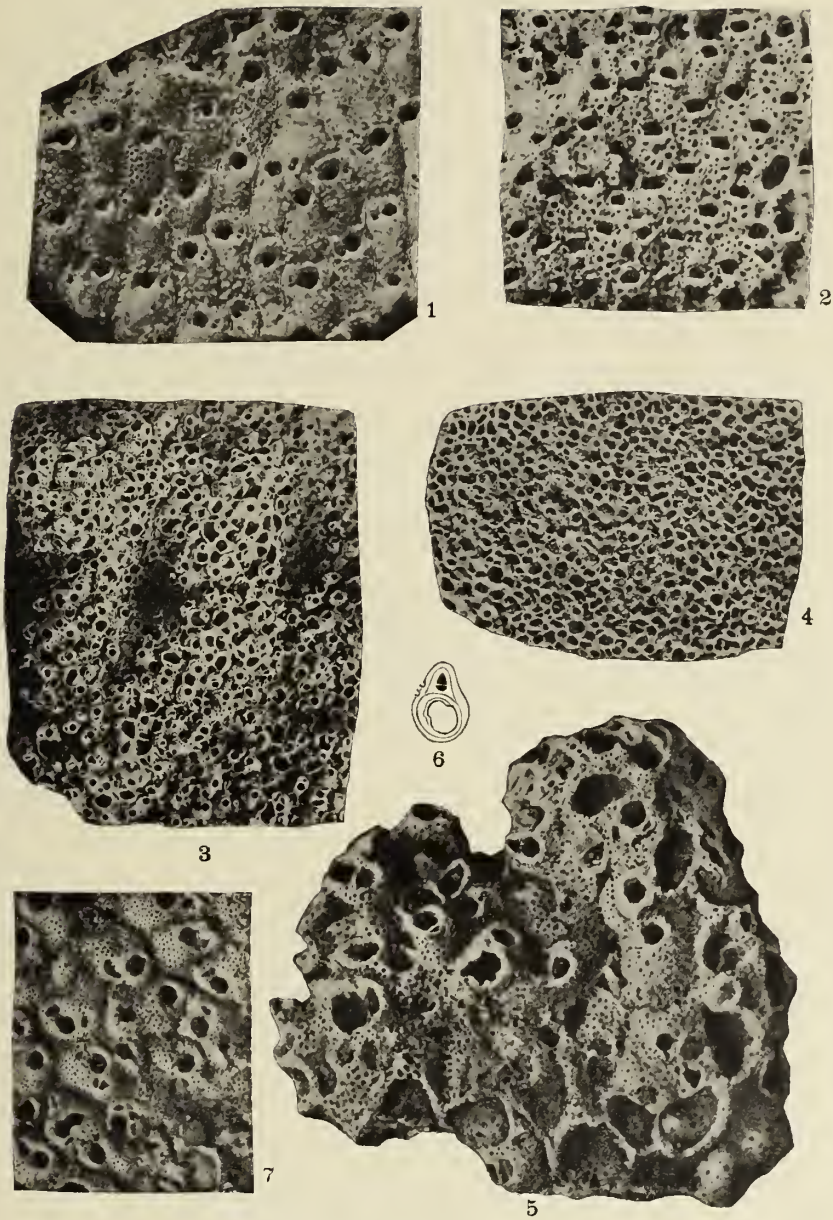
	PAGE
Fig. 1. PALMICELLARIA PUNCTATA n. sp.	428
1. View of the specimen described. Reed's. × 16	
Figs. 2-4. PALMICELLARIA CONVOLUTA n. sp.	427
2. View of a specimen illustrating the mode of growth believed to characterize this species. Reed's. × $\frac{4}{5}$	
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4. Portion of another fragment showing several of the problematical closed cells. Same locality. × 16	
Fig. 5. LEPRALIA MONTIFERA n. sp.	424
5. The specimen upon which this species is founded. The photo- graphic base of the drawing was too dark to admit of bringing the elevation of the front of the zooecia into the relief shown by the original. St. Mary's River. × 16	



MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA.

PLATE CXVII.

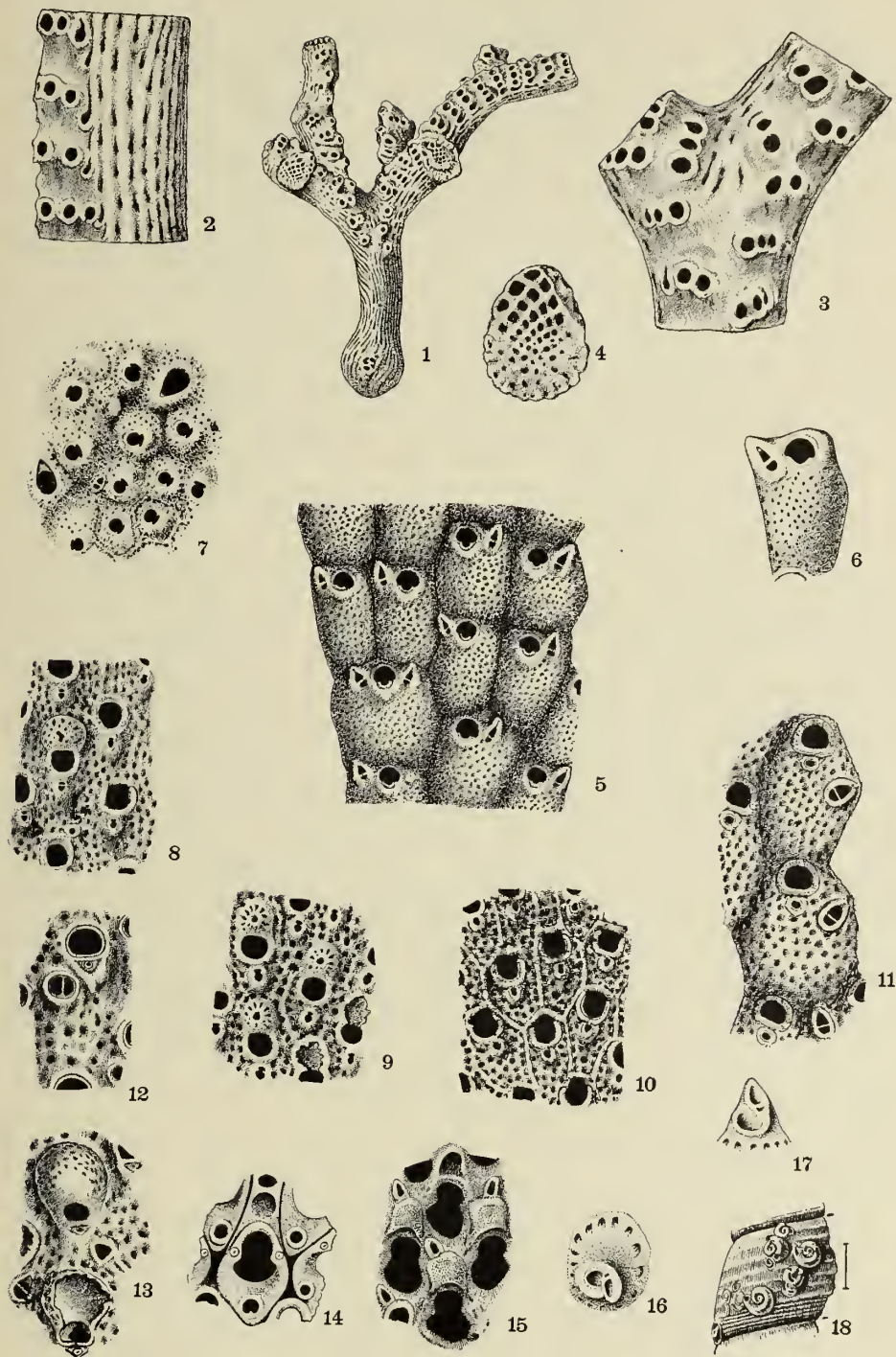
	PAGE
Fig. 1. SCHIZOPORELLA DOVERENSIS n. sp.	421
1. Portion of surface. Dover Bridge. × 16	
Fig. 2. LEPRALIA MARYLANDICA n. sp.	425
2. Portion of a patch growing on <i>Pecten madisonius</i> . Cove Point. × 16	
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3. Surface of an excellently preserved small mass. St. Mary's River. × 32/5	
4. Surface of another mass showing the usual appearance when worn. Greensboro. × 32/5	
Figs. 5, 6. CELLEPORA CRIBROSA n. sp.	429
5. A small compressed mass. Reed's. × 16	
6. Outline figure of orifice. × 24	
Fig. 7. SCHIZOPORELLA CUMULATA n. sp.	422
7. Portion of the surface of the specimen described. Jones Wharf. × 16	



MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA.

PLATE CXVIII.

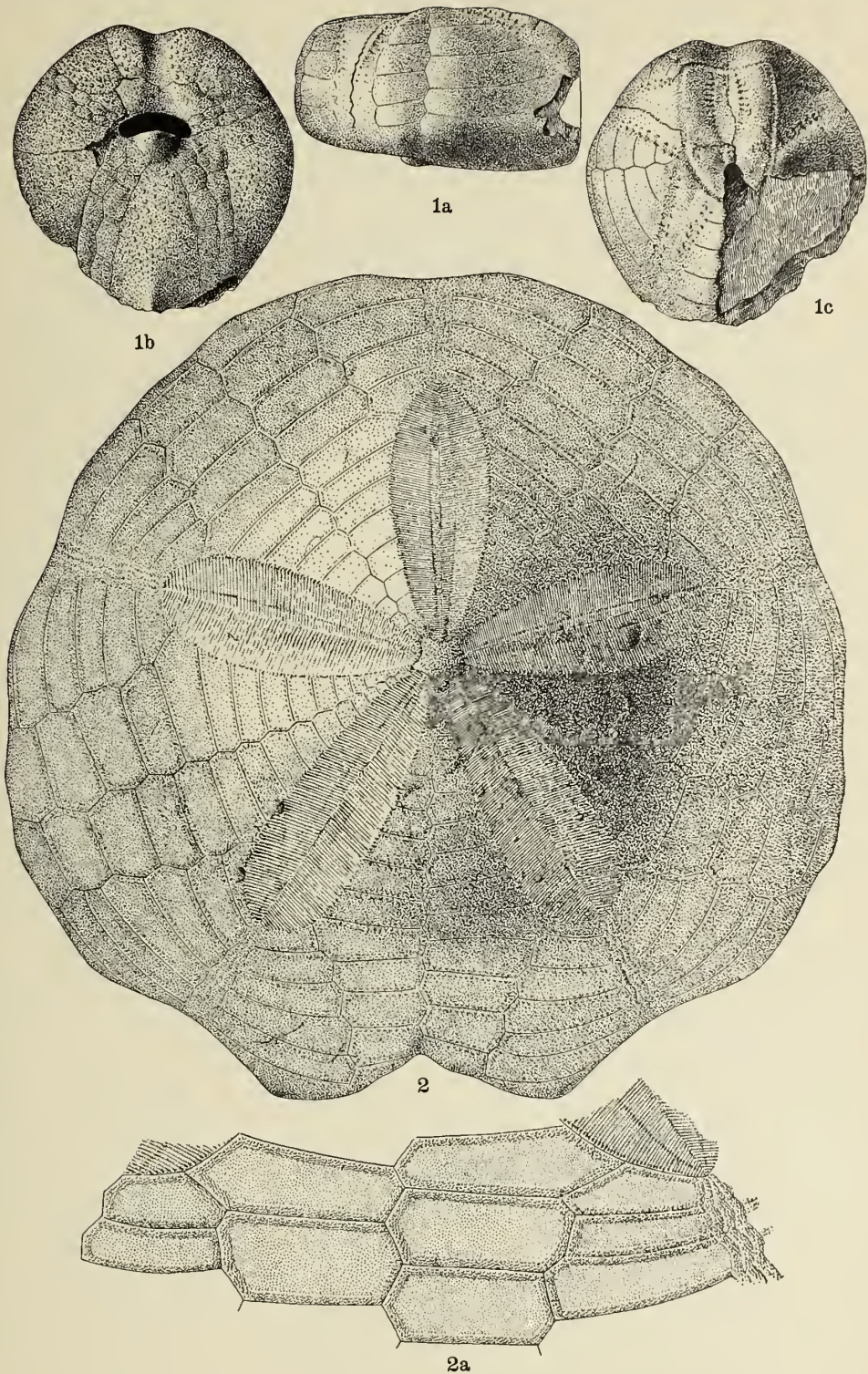
	PAGE
Figs. 1-4. <i>CRISINA STRIATOPORA</i> n. sp.	406
1. The specimen upon which the species is founded. Jones Wharf. × 21/4	
2. Lateral view of one of the branches of the same specimen. × 23	
3. Upper surface of the same. × 17	
4. View of the broken end of one of the branches of the same. × 17	
Figs. 5, 6. <i>SCHIZOPORELLA SUBQUADRATA</i> n. sp.	420
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6. One zooecium of a specimen from Governor Run. × 19½	
Fig. 7. <i>LEPRALIA MACULATA</i> n. sp.	423
7. A small portion of the surface of one of the specimens figured on Plate CXV. The figure is intended to show the form of the orifice and the two kinds of avicularia. × 17	
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8. Several zooecia of a specimen having ovicells. × 28½	
9. Several zooecia of another specimen having ovicells. × 28½	
10. Several zooecia having boundaries unusually well defined. × 28½	
Fig. 11. <i>MICROPORELLA PRÆCILIATA</i> n. sp.	415
11. Two zooecia of the specimens figured on Plate CXIII, Fig. 3. × 28½	
Figs. 12, 13. <i>MICROPORELLA</i> (?) <i>BIFOLIATA</i> n. sp.	417
12. A zooecium and an avicularium. × 28½	
13. Two zooecia with ovicells. × 28½	
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14. View of a single zooecium and portions of several adjoining ones. × 28½	
Fig. 15. <i>AMPHIBLESTRUM CONSTRICTUM</i> n. sp.	413
15. Several zooecia with ovicells. × 17	
Figs. 16, 17. <i>CELLEPORA MASSALIS</i> n. sp.	428
16. Front view of a zooecium of the specimen figured on Plate CXVII, Fig. 3. St. Mary's River. × 17	
17. Profile view of the same. St. Mary's River. × 17	
Fig. 18. <i>SPIROBIS CALVERTENSIS</i> n. sp.	430
18. View of several individuals attached to the surface of a <i>Turri-</i> <i>tella</i> . Plum Point. × 3/2	



MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA, AND VERMES.

PLATE CXIX.

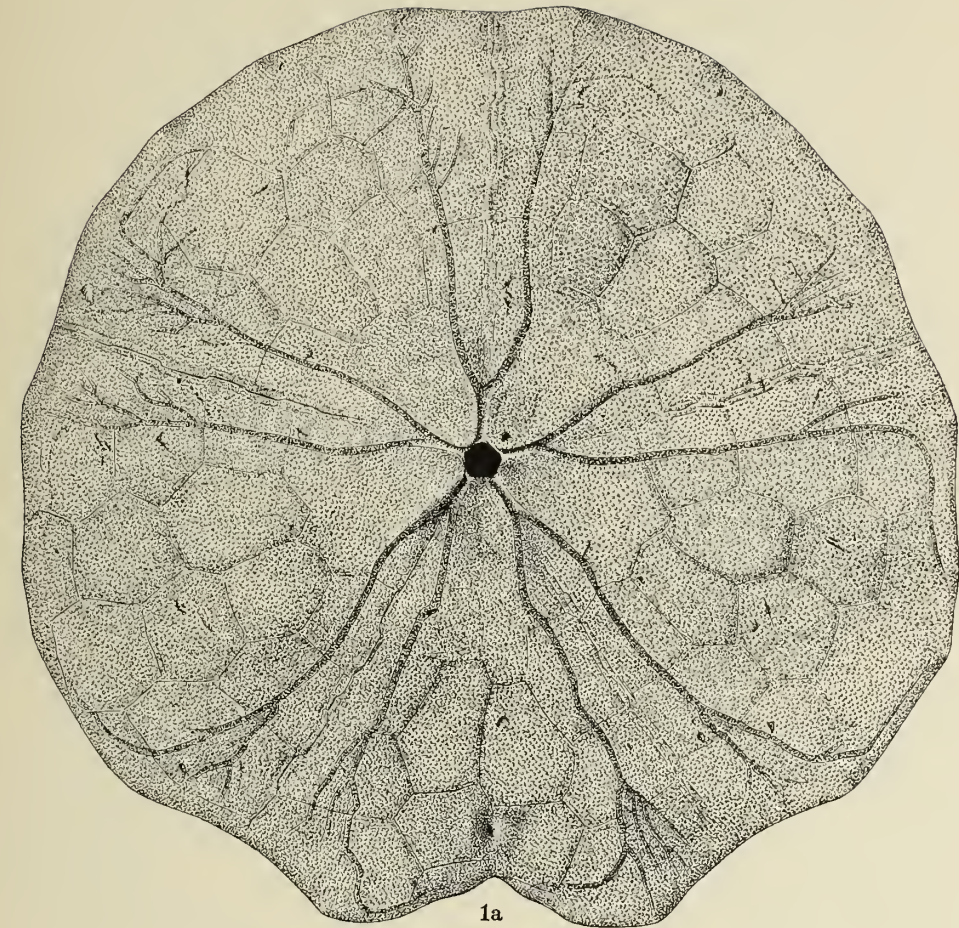
	PAGE
Figs. 1a, 1b, 1c. <i>ECHINOCARDIUM ORTHONOTUM</i> Conrad.....	430
1a. Lateral surface of test. Jones Wharf.	
1b. Lower surface of same specimen.	
1c. Upper surface of same specimen.	
Figs. 2, 2a. <i>SCUTELLA ABERTI</i> Conrad.....	432
2. Upper surface of test. Jones Wharf.	
2a. Enlarged plate of same specimen.	



ECHINODERMATA.

PLATE CXX.

	PAGE
Figs. 1a-2b. SCUTELLA ABERTI Conrad	432
1a. Lower surface of test. Jones Wharf.	
1b. Lateral surface of test of same specimen.	
2a. Interambulacral plate.	
2b. Another view of the same (?).	
Fig. 3. OPHIODERMA (?) sp.	433
3. Fragment of arms. St. Mary's River.	



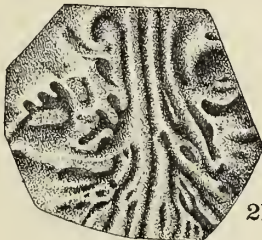
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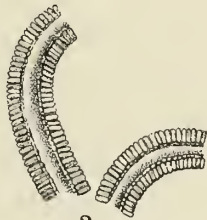
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2a



2b

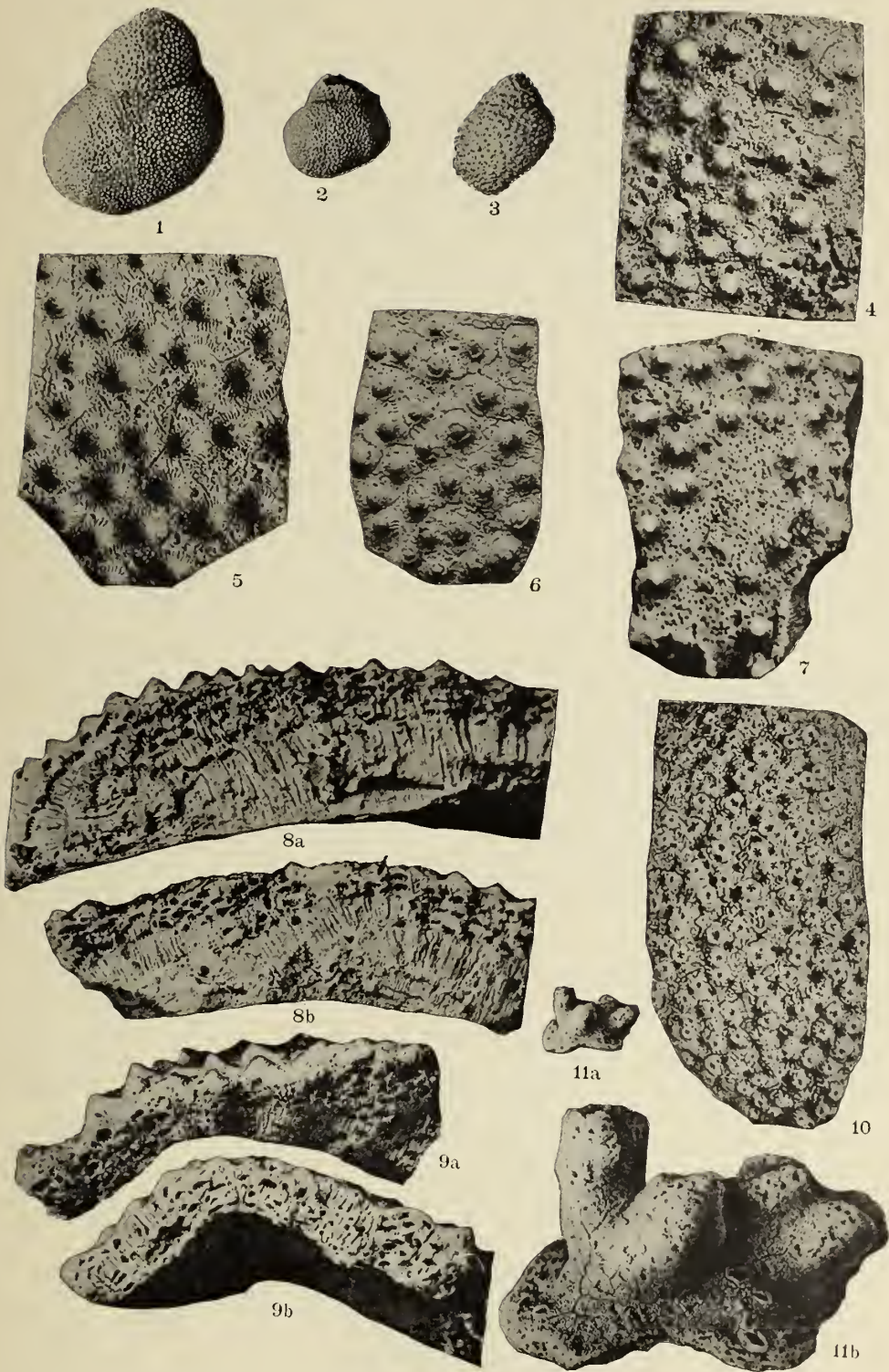


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ECHINODERMATA.

PLATE CXXI.

	PAGE
Figs. 1-9. <i>HYDRACTINIA MULTISPINOSA</i> n. sp.	433
1. The type specimen, growing, as usual, upon the shell of <i>Poly-</i> <i>nices</i> sp. and showing the average external appearance. U. S. National Museum.	
2, 3. Two specimens showing extremes observed in number and size of surface spines. The latter possibly represent a distinct species or variety, approaching the European <i>H. circum-</i> <i>vesticus</i> (Wood).	
4-7. Surface of four specimens showing slight variations partly due to preservation. × 8	
8, 9. Edge views of four pieces of two specimens showing interla- minar spaces and other characters very well. The solid lower portions of the two upper pieces represent the space of the absorbed shell replaced by nearly solid coral tissue. U. S. National Museum. Plum Point. × 8	
Fig. 10. <i>MILLEASTER INCRUSTANS</i> n. gen. et. sp.	436
10. Surface of a specimen. U. S. National Museum. Plum Point. × 8	
Figs. 11a, 11b. <i>MILLEASTER</i> (?) <i>SUBRAMOSUS</i> n. sp.	437
11a. The type specimen. Cove Point.	
11b. Another view of the same. The large openings are of small barnacles partly covered by the hydrozoan. × 4	



COELENTERATA—HYDROZOA.

PLATE ¹CXXII.

	PAGE
Figs. 1-3. <i>PARACYATHUS VAUGHANI</i> Gane	438
1. View of several specimens attached to an oyster shell. Carter's Landing, Virginia. $\times \frac{1}{4}$	
2. The cluster of three individuals more enlarged.	
3. The largest individual represented in Fig. 1 more enlarged.	
The figured specimen in the collection of Johns Hopkins University.	

¹ The following plates illustrating the corals are reproductions from photographs. Mr. Levin C. Handy made the negatives; prints on velox paper were made by Mr. Norman W. Carkhuff of the U. S. Geological Survey. Miss Frances Wieser retouched some of the prints.



2



1



3

COELENTERATA—ANTHOZOA.

PLATE CXXIII.

	PAGE
Figs. 1-4. <i>ASTRIHELIA PALMATA</i> (Goldfuss)	439
1. The most normal specimen in the collection. The other specimens from the same locality show considerable fusion of the branches. David Kerr's place, Talbot County, Maryland. Length 114 mm.	
2. Palmate specimen. Choptank River. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Parker's Landing. Length 115 mm.	
3. Specimen with coalescing branches. Patuxent Cliffs, St. Mary's County. Greatest length 69 mm.	
4. Young specimen. Plum Point. Greatest horizontal measurement 44 mm.	
All four specimens in the U. S. National Museum.	



PLATE CXXIV.

	PAGE
Figs. 1-4. <i>ASTRANGIA LINEATA</i> (Conrad). (All figures from the same specimen.)	441
1. General view of a colony attached to a <i>Crepidula</i> shell. Distance from top of uppermost corallite to lowest portion of shell as placed in Fig. 52 mm. $\times$ about $1\frac{2}{3}$	
2. View of interior of a calice to show septal dentations. $\times$ about 5	
3. Enlarged view of costae. $\times$ 5	
4. Calicular view. $\times$ 5	
Figured specimen in collection of Johns Hopkins University.	

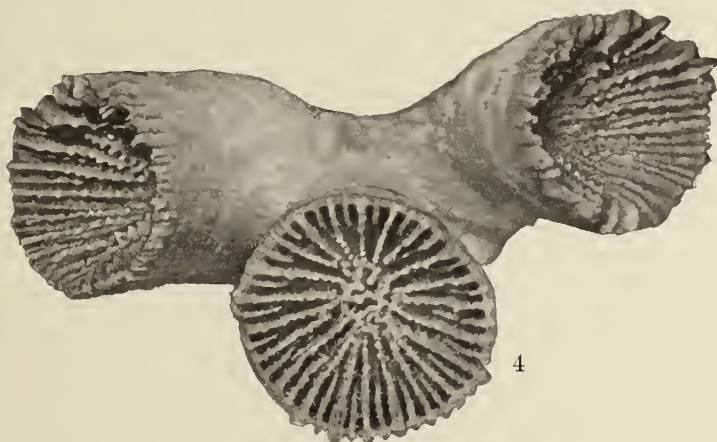
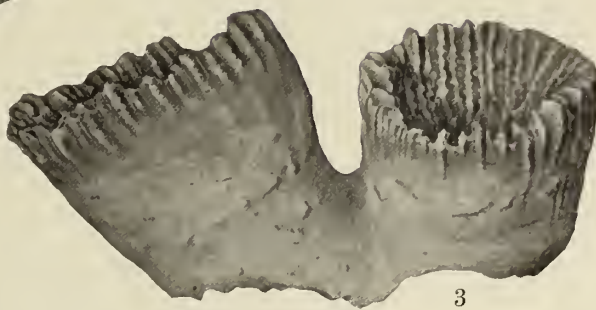
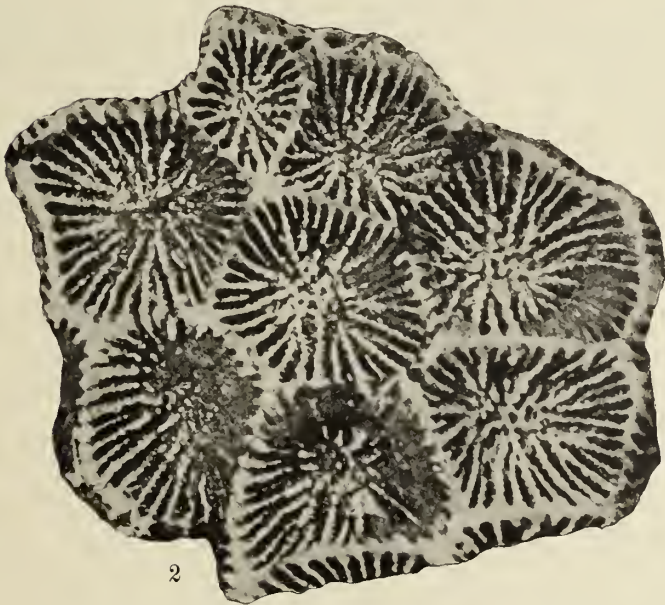


PLATE CXXV.

	PAGE
Figs. 1, 2. ASTRANGIA (CŒNANGIA) Conradi n. sp.	442
1. General view of a specimen. Length 103 mm. × about $1\frac{1}{4}$	
2. Several calices. × about 5	
Figured specimen in collection of Wagner Free Institute of Science.	



1



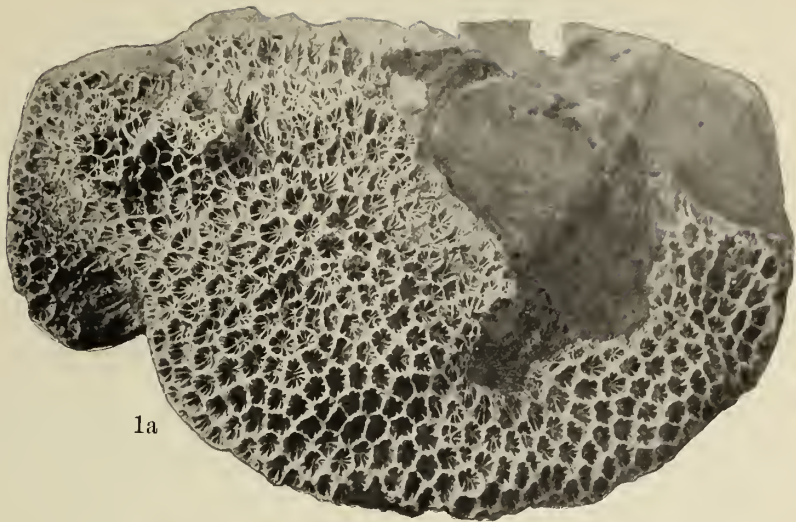
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COELENTERATA—ANTHOZOA.

PLATE CXXVI.

PAGE

- Figs. 1-2. SEPTASTREA MARYLANDICA (Conrad) encrusting young, described by Conrad as *Astrea marylandica*..... 444
- 1a, 1b. Two views of the same specimen. Greatest length of the Pecten shell 112 mm. Note the protuberance that has been formed.
2. Calices of another specimen. The "d"'s indicate dissepiments, and show how new zoids are formed by dissepimental budding. The calice at the bottom of the figure has apparently divided by fission. The greatest distance across the figured portion is 16 mm. × about 5
- Figured specimens in collection of Johns Hopkins University.



1a



1b



2

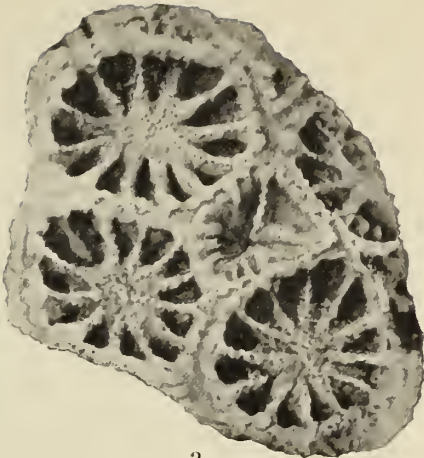
COELENTERATA—ANTHOZOA.

PLATE CXXVII.

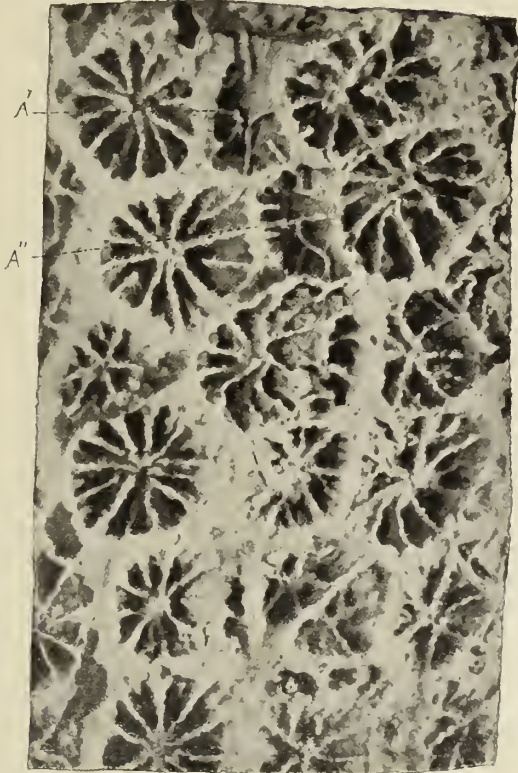
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| Figs. 1-3. <i>SEPTASTREA MARYLANDICA</i> (Conrad) | 444 |
| 1. Several calices of a specimen enlarged to show initiation of reproduction by dissepimental budding. Distance across the three calices, 10 mm. × about 7 | |
| 2. Calices of another specimen. A', A'', young calices, but so far advanced that one can not be sure which are the mother calices. Immediately below A'' is a young calice, apparently being formed by dissepimental budding. × 7 | |
| 3. Calices of still another specimen, showing budding between the corners of the calices. × about 6½ | |
| Figured specimens in collection of Johns Hopkins University. | |



1



3



2

PLATE CXXVIII.

	PAGE
Figs. 1, 2. SEPTASTREA MARYLANDICA (Conrad)	444
1. General view of a specimen 67 mm. high.	
2. Calices from specimens represented on Plate CXXIX. The large calice shows incipient fission. $\times 5\frac{1}{2}$	
Figured specimens in collection of Johns Hopkins University.	

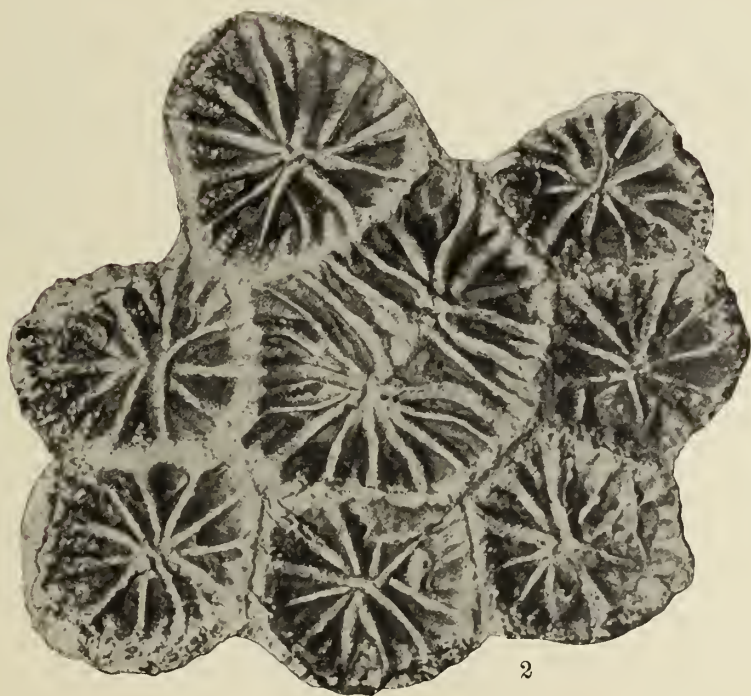
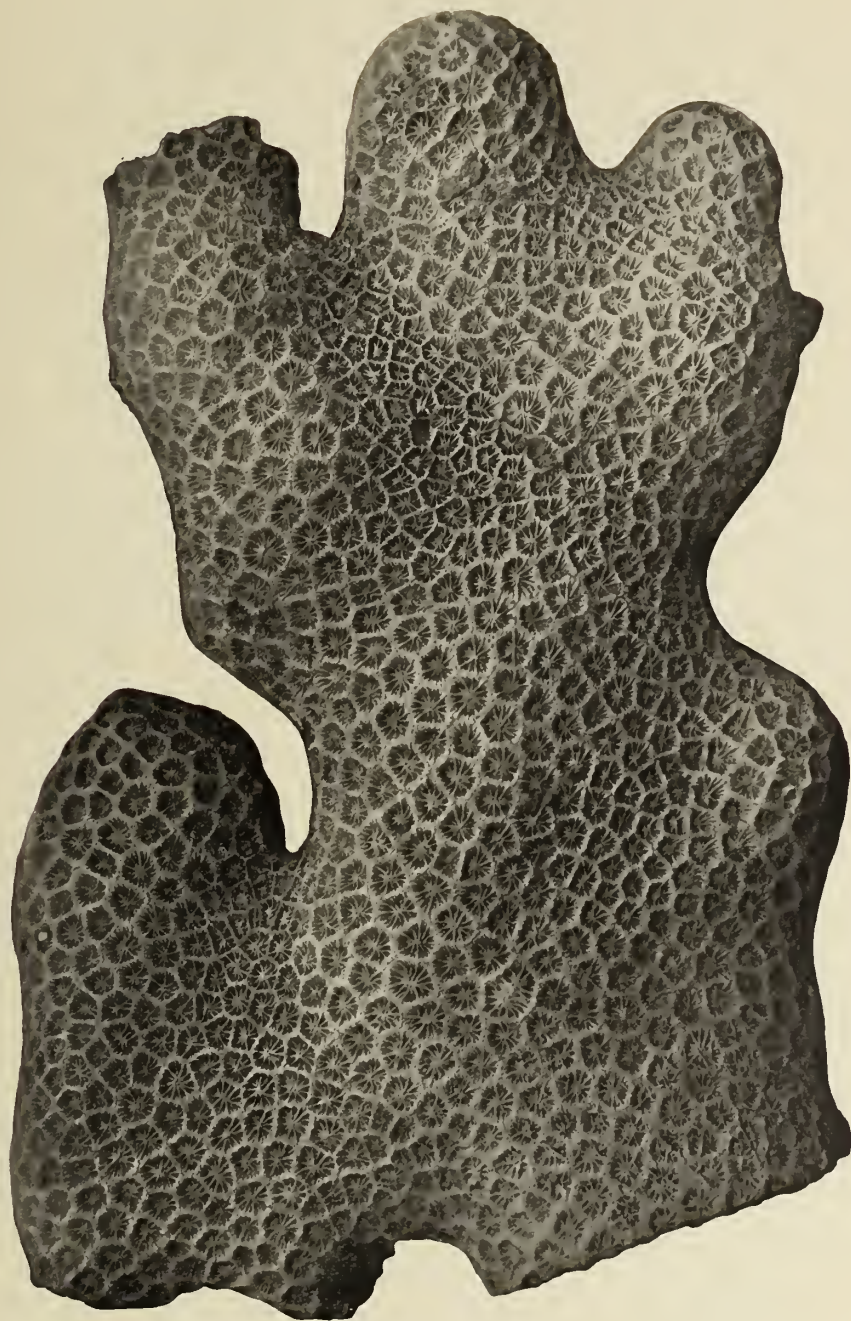


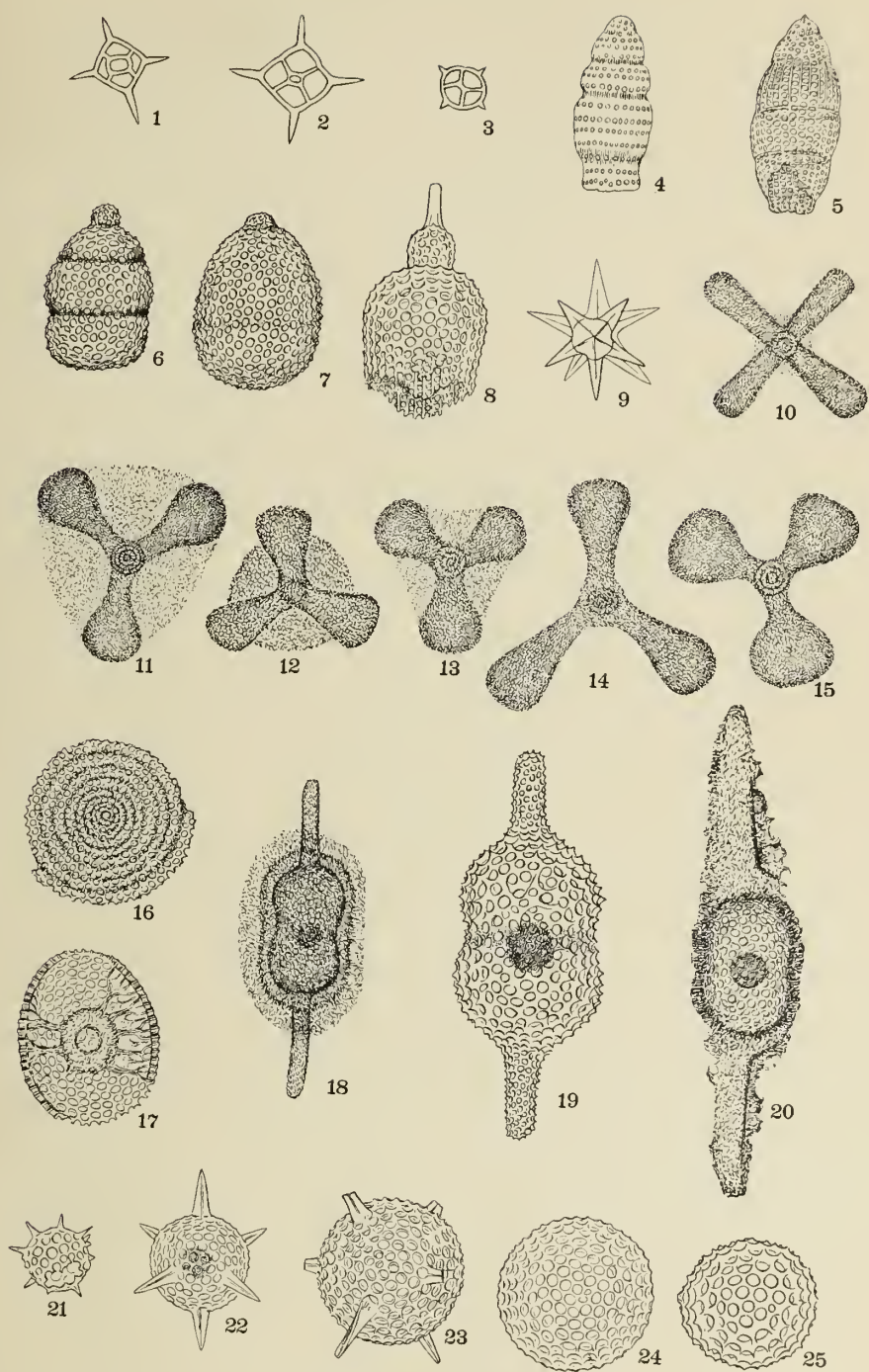
PLATE CXXIX.

	PAGE
SEPTASTREA MARYLANDICA (Conrad)	444
General view of a specimen 175 mm. long, the figure slightly less than natural size.	
Figured specimen in collection of Johns Hopkins University.	



COELENTERATA—ANTHOZOA.

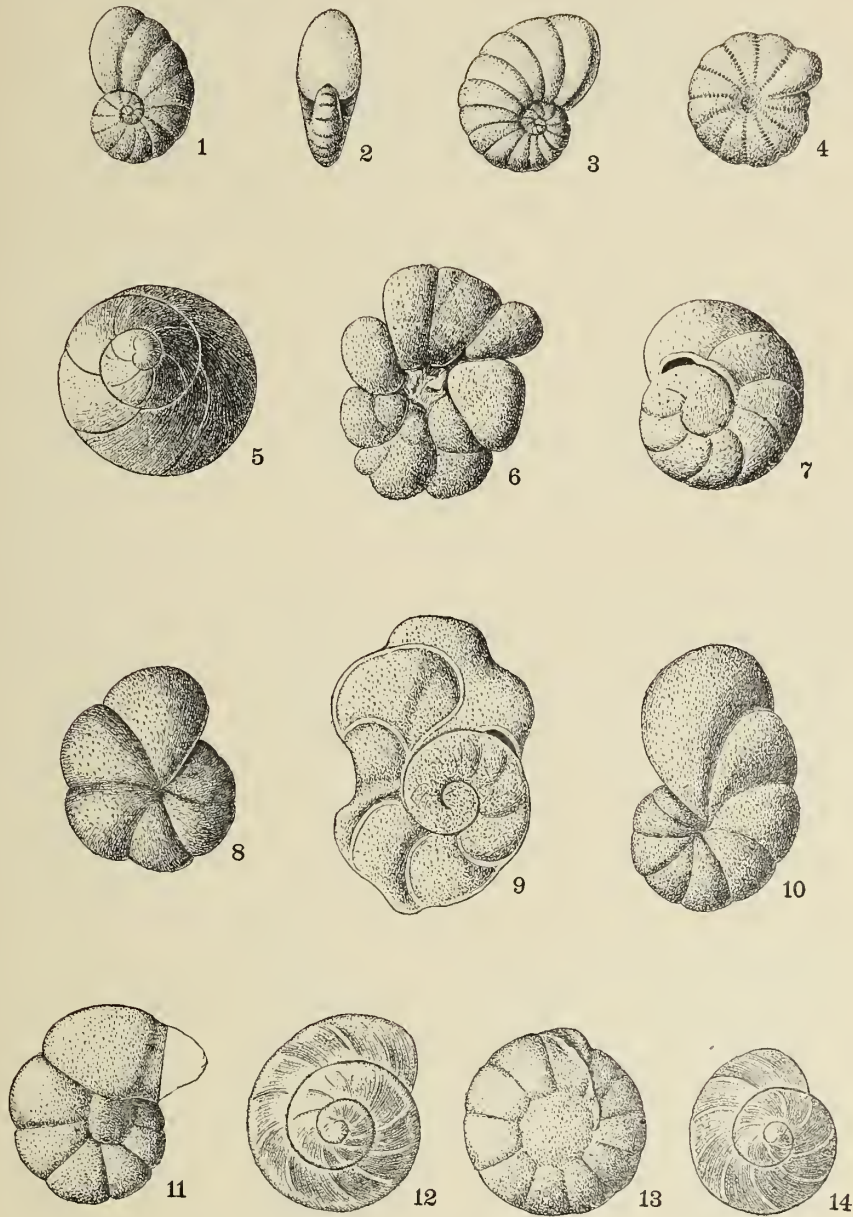
Figs. 1, 2. <i>DISTEPHANUS CRUX</i> (Ehrenberg)	448
1. Pileated piece of skeleton. Cambridge artesian well (192 to 395 feet). × 375	
2. Larger pileated piece of skeleton. Same locality. × 375	
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5. Type specimen. Lyons Creek. × 187½	
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6. A specimen from Richmond, Virginia.	
7. Another specimen. Same locality.	
Fig. 8. <i>ANTHOCYRTIUM DORONICUM</i> Haeckel	451
8. A specimen from Popes Creek. × 240	
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9. A specimen from Crisfield well (790 feet). × 225	
Fig. 10. <i>SPONGASTERISCUS MARYLANDICUS</i> n. sp.	453
10. View of type specimen. × 90	
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11. A specimen from Lyons Creek. × 90	
12. Another specimen. Same locality. × 90	
13. Another specimen. Same locality. × 90	
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14. View of type specimen. Popes Creek. × 90	
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15. View of type specimen. Lyons Creek. × 90	
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16. A specimen from Plum Point. × 162½	
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17. A specimen from Lyons Creek. × 131	
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21. A specimen from Popes Creek. × 195	
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23. A specimen from Lyons Creek. × 150	
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24. A specimen from Lyons Creek. × 131	
25. Another specimen. Plum Point. × 162 ½	



PROTOZOA—RADIOLARIA.

PLATE CXXXI.

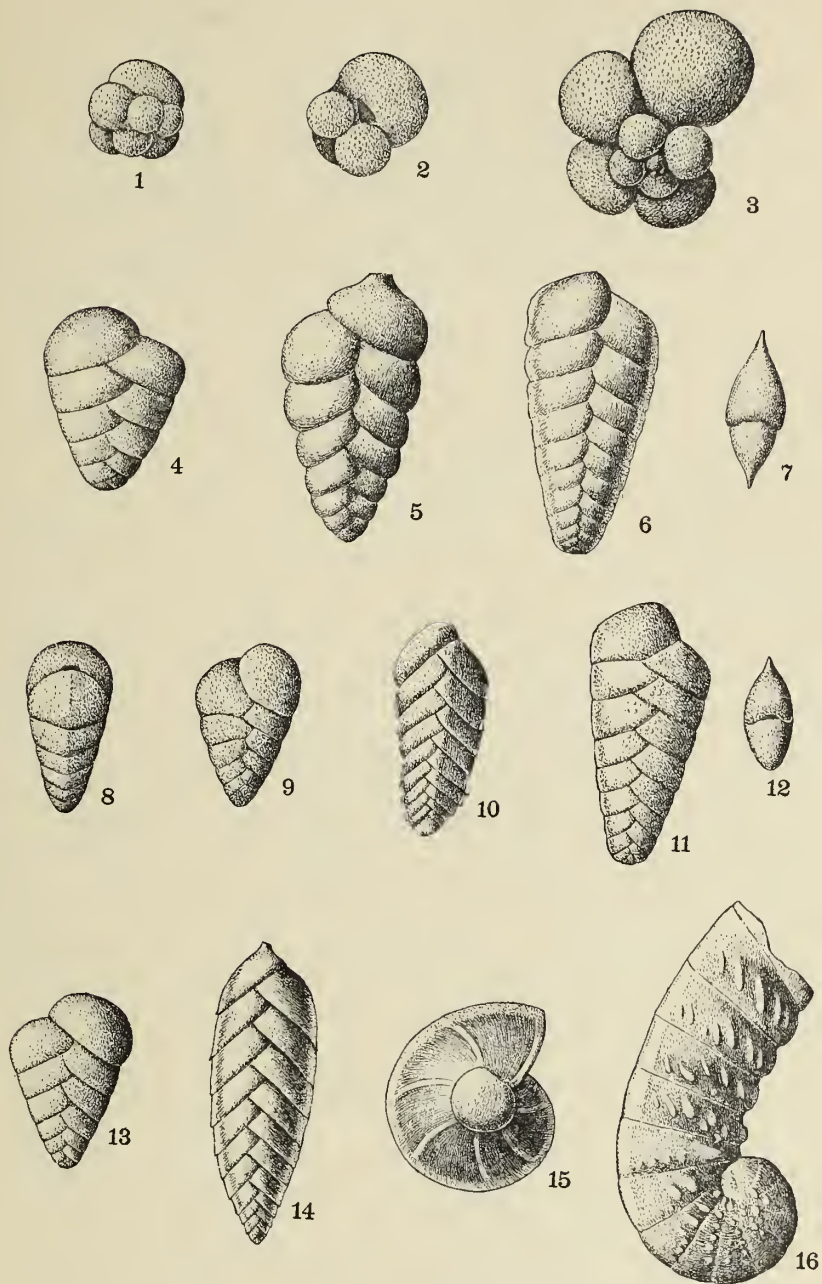
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Figs. 1-3. <i>NONIONINA SCAPHIA</i> (Fichtel and Moll)	460
1. A specimen from Chesapeake Beach. × 52½	
2. Another view of the same. × 52½	
3. Another specimen. Same locality. × 49	
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9. Specimen from Jones Wharf. × 41	
10. Another specimen. Same locality. × 58½	
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Chesapeake Beach. × 50	
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Fig. 14. <i>ROTALIA BECCARII</i> var. <i>BRÖCKHIANA</i> Karrer.....	467
1 mile north of Governor Run. × 56	



PROTOZOA—FORAMINIFERA.

PLATE CXXXII.

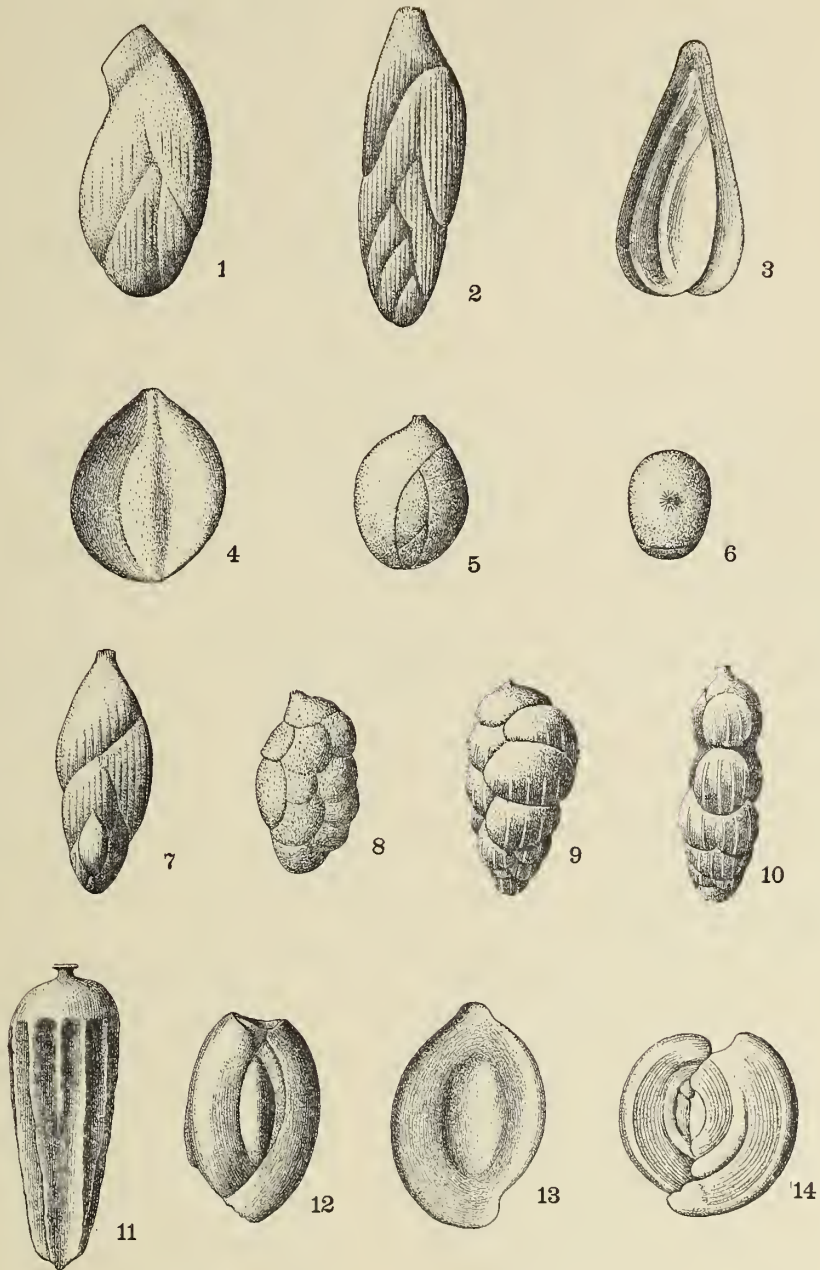
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Figs. 1, 2. <i>GLOBIGERINA BULLOIDES</i> d'Orbigny	468
1. Specimen from Chesapeake Beach. × 40	
2. Another specimen. Same locality. × 42	
Fig. 3. <i>GLOBIGERINA CRETACEA</i> d'Orbigny	469
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Figs. 6, 7. <i>TEXTULARIA ARTICULATA</i> d'Orbigny	471
6. Specimen from Chesapeake Beach. × 52½	
7. End view of the same.	
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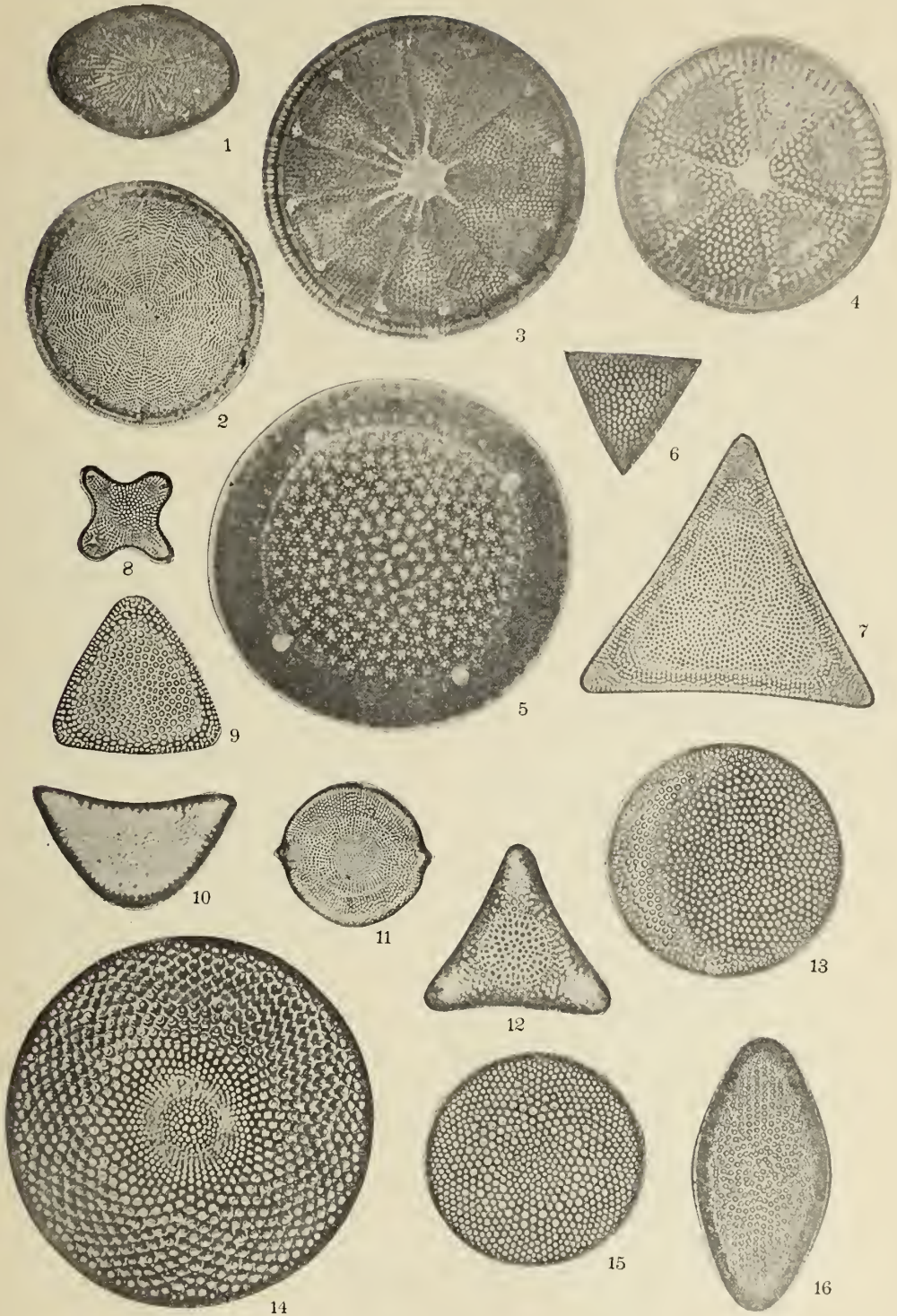
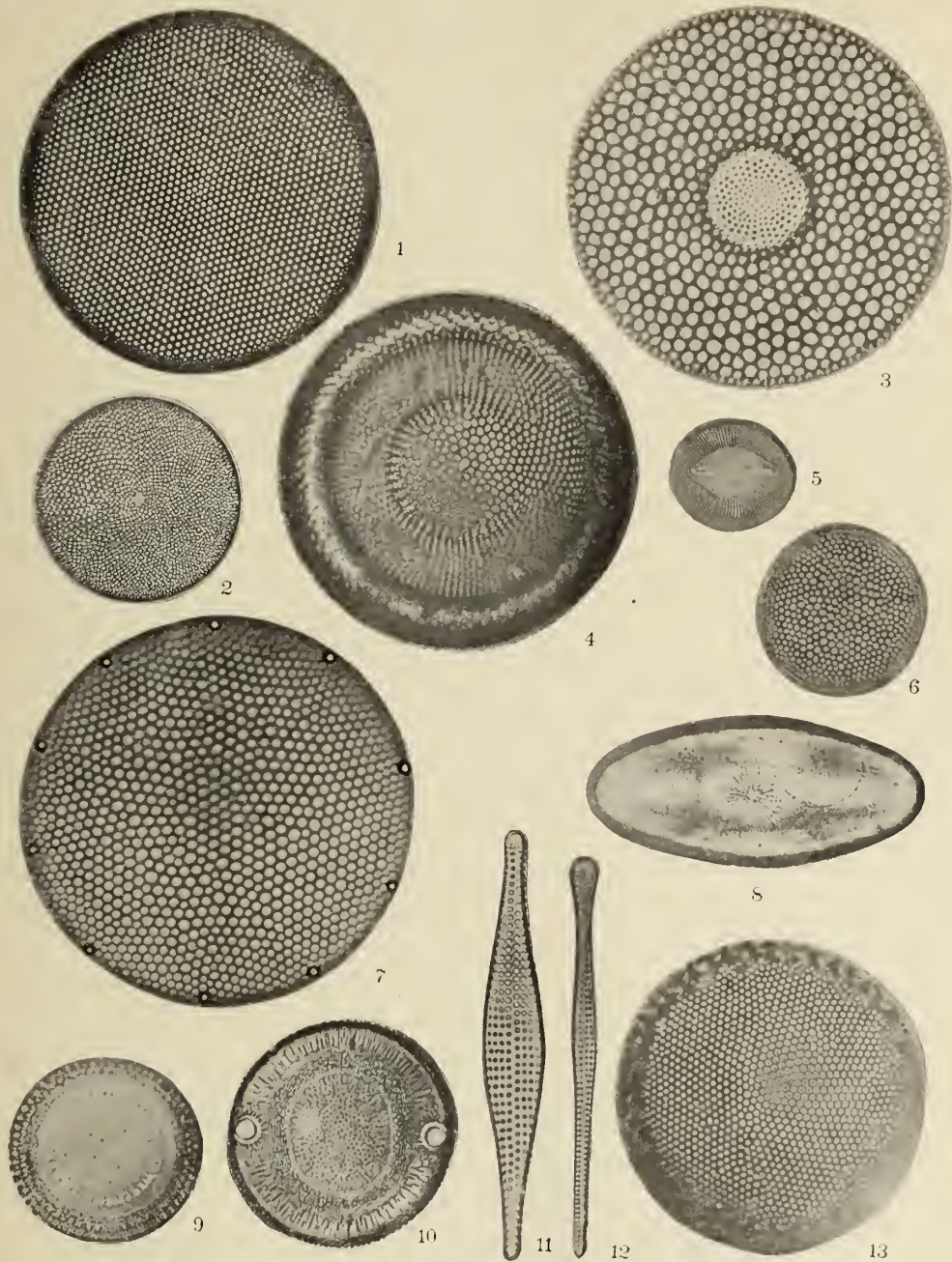


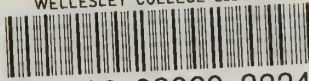
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